# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,643.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.



THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| including postage | „ 72 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | „ 28 0 |
| including postage | „ 36 0 |
| For three months' advance, delivered in Town | „ 16 0 |
| including postage | „ 21 0 |
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| Single Copy for Cash | „ 0 4 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 3 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |
| In the Native Languages, double the above. | |

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 13th September 1870, at noon.

| Leave Bombay | Sept. 13 | Leave Galle | Sept. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Carwar | 14 | „ Negapatam | 23 |
| „ Mangalore | 15 | „ Madras | 26 |
| „ Cannanore | 16 | „ Coconada | 28 |
| „ Calicut | 16 | „ Vizagapatam | 29 |
| „ Beypore | 16 | „ Bimlipatam | 29 |
| „ Cochin | 17 | „ Gopalpore | 30 |
| „ Tuticorin | 18 | | Oct. |
| „ Colombo | 19 | Arrive Calcutta | 2 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Fares from Bombay to | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Butchers Island and Oorun. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 |

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

| | |
|---|---|
| INDIA | Capt. Dodero | 2,000 Tons |
| ASIA | Capt. | 2,000 Tons |
| PERSIA | Capt. Cresco | 2,000 Tons |
| ARABIA | Capt. Buzzolino | 2,000 Tons |

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 8 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | | 9-10 |
| Messina | 45 | 32 | | 12 |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | | 13 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 |
| Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 |

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | | £ 15 | |
| Suez | 40 | | 8 | |
| „ Port Said | 42 | | 9 | |
| „ Marseilles | 56 | | 36 | |
| „ Genoa | 52 | | 32 | Without food. |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE first-class Steamer BYZANTIN, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 15th instant. For Treasure, Freight, and Passage apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SALADIN, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed and warehoused, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rankin will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,

Agents for Captain Rankin,

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To BRINDISI | £11 | £ 8. | To ROME | £12- 6 | £ 8-19. |
| „ VENICE | £12-16 | £ 8-16. | „ PARIS | £20-12 | £15-13. |

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. —Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Sale to commence at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, about 230 tons of well assorted TEAK SQUARES, 60 tons of PLANKS, BOARDS, and SCANTLING.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published Early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a complete Bombay Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.

Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Steamer STOWELL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by Captain Ward at the expense and risk of the concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Ward.

NOTICE.—DESIGN for a COLLEGE.—A PREMIUM of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES (Rs. 1,000) is hereby offered for a design of a one-storied building for the above purpose to be erected at Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces of India, at a cost not exceeding One Lac of Rupees. The following accommodation is required :—

An Entrance Hall.
A Central-hall or Theatre, superficial area, say 2,500 feet.
A Library about half the above dimensions.
Four Lecture-rooms, about 22 by 20.
Two Professor's Rooms, with Bath-rooms.
One Librarian's Office.
One Store-room.

The floor to be raised 5 feet from the ground. Plans should be submitted with an abstract of quantities. In the event of a design being approved, a further sum will be given for working plans and drawings of the design so selected. Lists of prices and plans of the ground will be furnished, on application, to the Secretary of the Committee at Allahabad.

Designs to be submitted on or before the 1st January 1871.

By order of the Committee,

W. TYRRELL,

Secy. to the Committee Allahabad College and University.

Allahabad, the 5th September 1870.

POWER of ATTORNEY is hereby given to MUNSOORAM KOOBERDASS to act on my behalf during my absence from Bombay.

Power of Attorney to GOPEERAM KEVULRAM is CANCELLED and REVOKED.

BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS.

THE CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company (Limited) will be held in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matters of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ESSACK HAJEE ABOOBAKAR, deceased.

SEEDICK HAJEE ESSA—Applicant.

*vs.*

HAJEE ESSA HAJEE ABOOBAKAR—Cavestor.

An application for grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased has been made to this Honorable Court by the abovenamed applicant. All persons concerned therein are apprised thereof.—Dated this 16th day of September 1870.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY, Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the FAVOURITE HOUSE called THE ROCK, at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited.

9th September 1870.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

| | Cash | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| STANDARD BAROMETER, on the Kew principle | Rs. 108 0 | 120 0 |
| KEW OBSERVATORY THERMOMETER (Meteorological Office and Admiralty Pattern) with verification from the Kew Observatory | 10 8 | 12 0 |
| MAXIMUM THERMOMETER, for ordinary registration; engine divided on the stem, and indelibly figured on Casella's improved porcelain scale, which effectually resists all effects of weather | 18 8 | 21 0 |
| MINIMUM THERMOMETER, mounted to correspond with the above | 18 8 | 21 0 |
| MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS; the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, for travellers, as arranged for Dr Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant. They are marine divided on the stem and cannot be injured in travelling, unless by actual breakage | 35 0 | 40 0 |
| MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS, of smaller size, as specially designed by L. Casella for the Alpine Club, very portable and convenient | 22 0 | 25 0 |
| MASON'S HYGROMETER, as supplied to the Government and the Members of the British Meteorological Society | 37 0 | 42 0 |
| ANEROID BAROMETER, with Silvered-metal Dial, engraved scale of Altitudes, and Thermometer, in Morocco Case | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| ANEROID BAROMETER, with Card Dial, in Morocco Case | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| ANEROID BAROMETER, watch size, Silvered Dial, in Maroon Case | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| OZONOMETER, Dr. Schoebein's, with Ozone Chart | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| MAXIMUM and MINIMUM THERMOMETERS on Negus's self-registering principle, from | 13 8 | 32 0 |
| THERMOMETERS, a large assortment of various sizes, and mountings, from | 2 0 | 54 0 |

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

IMPORTERS OF

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. —The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 186[illegible] —the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must therefore be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

COPE'S CELEBRATED BOUQUET CIGARETTES,

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Cash Rs. 3-0 Per box of One Hundred. Credit Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE

AT EIGHT ANNAS PER SHILLING—FOR CASH ONLY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen's Commentaries on the Laws of England. 4 Vols. Rs. | 42 | 0 |
| Broom's Commentaries on Laws of England. 4 vols | 31 | 8 |
| Addison's Law of Contracts | 19 | 0 |
| Story on Equity Jurisprudence. 2 vols | 31 | 8 |
| Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law | 15 | 12 |
| Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, with Appendix | 15 | 12 |
| Oulivie's Students' English Dictiona y | 5 | 4 |
| Forsyth's Sporting Rifle and its Projectiles | 3 | 12 |
| Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations | 14 | 0 |
| Carlyle's Frederick the Great. 7 vols | 26 | 4 |
| Mrs. Stowe's Byron Controversy | 14 | |
| Student and Intellectual Observer. Vols. 1 to 4. Each | 5 | 4 |
| Russell's Diary in the East with the Prince and Princess of Wales | 10 | 8 |
| Dean Stanley's Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey | 10 | |
| The Annual Register 1868-9. Each | 9 | 0 |
| Hand-book of Facts, Dates, and Events in 1868 | 6 | 12 |
| Macnamara on Asiatic Cholera | 8 | 0 |
| Social Contrasts; a series of colored plates | 7 | 8 |

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WAR MAPS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BETTS' MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR | Rs. | 1 0 |
| ATLAS DE LA GUERRE | | 2 8 |
| STANFORD'S MILITARY MAP | | 1 0 |
| PHILLIPS'S MAP OF SEAT OF WAR | | 1 0 |
| WYLD'S MAP OF SEAT OF WAR | | — |
| WYLD'S POST MAP OF EUROPE | | 18 0 |
| CRUCHLEY'S GERMANY AND PART OF FRANCE (as far as Sedan) | | 10 0 |

And Sundry others.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PERIODICALS IN VOLUMES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London Society—Jan. to June 1870 | Rs. | 6 12 |
| All the Year Round—Ditto | | 8 8 |
| Cassell's Magazine, 1869, complete | | 4 12 |
| Tinsley's Magazine—Feb. to July 1870 | | 4 12 |
| Temple Bar, Vol. Dec. 1869 to March 1870 | | 4 0 |
| Ladies' Treasury—July to Dec. 1869 | | 3 8 |
| Art Journal 1869 | | 18 0 |
| Leisure Hour 1869 | | 4 0 |
| Illustrated London News—Jan. to June 1869 | | 11 4 |
| Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine.—Jan. to June 1870 | | 3 12 |
| Ranking's Abstracts of Medicine—Jan. to June 1870 | | 4 0 |
| Cassell's Magazine. Vol. 1, New series | | 4 0 |

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Log of the Fortuna—Tales of Adventure | Rs. | 4 12 |
| Puck By Ouida | | 3 4 |
| Instructions in Military Engineering | | 10 0 |
| Lewin's Wild Races of South-Eastern India | | 12 0 |
| The Religions of the World | | 2 4 |
| Madre Natura versus the Moloch of Fashion | | 1 4 |
| Tyndall's Notes on Electricity | | 1 0 |
| Ponton's Earthquakes and Volcanoes | | 1 8 |
| Lenormante's Ancient History of the East, vol. 2 | | 4 0 |
| Lacordaire's (Pere) Sermons at Notre Dame | | 3 12 |
| Atlas de la Guerre | | 2 8 |
| D. G. Rosetti's Poems | | 7 8 |
| Charles Dickens' Speeches | | 4 12 |

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COWELL AND WOODMAN'S INDIAN DIGEST. Rs. 28.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRINSEP ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Third Edition. Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BEST ON LAW OF EVIDENCE. Rs. 17-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMSON ON THE LAW OF LIMITATION. Rs. 13-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Lunch, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first-class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL, (Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted for the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Poona Horse Course running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

## NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPEIT and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDEAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged,

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England in the name of Albert, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

TENTS.—JUBBULPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.—The prices of Tents made at this Institution are the same as last year.

The reduction of 10 per cent in the price of Tents under (500) five hundred rupees, and 20 per cent on Tents over (500) five hundred rupees as sanctioned last season is still allowed, and revised list with prices reduced as above are available on application to the Superintendent.

B. ROGERS, Captain,
Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LALBHOY DAYABHOY, of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to SELL to BRAZ RODRIGUES, of Bombay, a DWELLING HOUSE covered with Tiles and built with Chunnam, together with the range of Buildings standing thereon in the Fazendary ground, situate near the General Assembly's Institution, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub district of Bhoiwadah, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 36, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the General Assembly's Institution, on the west by 2nd Portuguese Lane, on the north by the house of Mr. Pestonjee, on the south by the house of Francis Rodrigues, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of Minguel de Mello, and now in the occupation of the said Minguel de Mello.

All persons having any claims to the aforesaid property, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my Office, No. 32, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.—Dated this — day of September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on between JEHANGIERJEE FRAMJEE JUSSAWALLA and the late JAMSETJEE JOOVERJEE JUSSAWALLA, in Bombay and elsewhere, under the Names and Styles of JEHANGIER NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and JEHANGIER & Co., was FINALLY DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November 1869. The business of the said Firms will continue to be carried on as follows :—At Bombay, Lahore, Mecan Mear, Sealkote, Delhi, Ferozepore and Jullunder, by Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Rattonjee Jamsetjee—in Bombay in the name of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sons, and elsewhere under the name of Jamsetjee's Sons. And at Bombay, Kurrachee, Sukkur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills, by Jehangier Framjee—in Bombay under the name of Jehangier Framjee & Co., and elsewhere as Jehangier & Co. The Outstandings of the late Firm in Bombay will be recovered by Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons only. The debts of the Bombay Firm will be paid by Jehangier Framjee and Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Executors. All other Claims against the said Firms are to be made, and all debts due to the said Firms are to be paid to the continuing Firms respectively.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

JEHANGIER FRAMJEE,
COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.
DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, by his Constituted Attorney,
Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—7TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-8, or 2-10 discount, and small sums, at Rs. 97-8, or 2-8 discount.

4½ per cents, small amounts, at Rs. 106-2.

5½ per cents, a small sum, at Rs. 113-14.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures were enquired after to-day at slightly advanced prices.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,446½ to 1,450.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 126 ; getting scarce.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, at Rs. 300 for cash, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 305 and 307½ for deliveries in 20 days.

—Englishman.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd Sept., 1870.

Open 1,184¼ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 70,018 | 5 | 11 |
| Merchandize | 86,585 | 0 | 6 |
| Electric Telegraph | 582 | 3 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 3,397 | 12 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,60,586 | 5 | 5 |
| Corresponding week last year open 873¾ miles Total Rs. | 1,46,331 | 1 | 1 |
| Increase | 14,525 | 4 | 4 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Crnick-bank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

Britten, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Bhosawul.

Holmes, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough from England.

Bogle, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, from furlough, from (Morar) Gwalior.

Gayer, Captain, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Surat.

MacIver, Lieutenant, 6th Madras N. I., from furlough, from England.

Fellowes, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Fodder, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Downing, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to (Morar) Gwalior.

Worsley, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Russell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Carey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Seetapore.

Van Heythuysen, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Dosas.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st September 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant H. McV. Crichton to be Captain, from the 11th June 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Walter Nowell Carey to be Captain, with ut purchase, vice Image, deceased. Dated 10th August 1870.

Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd September 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

66th F ot —Cap ain George Priestley to be Major, from the 30th of March 1869.

Lieutenant J. Healey to be Captain, from the 4th of December 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointmen s :—

2nd Gorkha Regiment.—Captain E. B. Cox, late 3rd European Regiment, and attached to the corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Ellis, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department. Dated 22nd August 1870.

21st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. H. C. Dyce, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster. Dated 24th August 1870.

25th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. V. Ellis is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant. Dated 26th August 1870.

Captain H. H. Rankin, attached to the corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Ellis. Dated 26th August 1870.

Major General J. L. Vaughan, C. B., is appointed to the temporary command of the Allahabad Division.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified :—

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. L. H. J. Barnard, 2nd Battn.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign H. F. G. Forbes, 2nd Battn.

Lieutenant Barnard is directed to proceed to England, and join his battalion, reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

Captain C. E. Benthall, General List, Cavalry, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, is, at his own request, transferred to the 6th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.

The undermentioned officer is reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 10th ultimo :—

Ensign F. J. G. Lewis, 62nd Foot.

Under the provisions of G. O. C. C. of 13th July 1865, the following officers are permitted to join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st October next :—

Ensign J. E. S. MacCarthy, 1st Foot, 2nd Bn.

Ensign H. M Carter, 62nd Foot.

Ensign E. Burrell, 88th Foot.

Ensign A. Barlow, 107th Foot.

Captain J. M. Stewart, doing duty 21st N. I., late 35th N. I.

Exchange of regiments is sanctioned between Assistant Surgeon E. A. Birch, 21st, and Assistant Surgeon W. A. C. Roe, 55th Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon T. G. Skardon is transferred from the 37th Native Infantry to the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon Major J. D. Crawford, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon F. C Nicholson, M. B., is appointed to the medical charge of the 22nd Native Infantry, vice Surgeon T. F. Wright.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery —Captain and Brevet Major A. H. Bogle, B. Battery, F. Brigade, to Bombay, from the 15th August to the 15th September, to appear before a medical board.

Captain Local Major E. S. Milman, A Battery, D. Brigade, to England, from the 10th August 1870 to the 10th February 1871, on urgent private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon W. Keogh, F. Battery, F. Brigade, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation on private affairs.

26th Hu sars —Ridingmaster J. E. Willis, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain E. T. Warry, F. Battery, 8th Brigade, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 11th August to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

Second Captain P. Fitz G. Gallwey, B Battery, 8th Brigade, from the 1st to the 15th September, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant S. Smith, F. Battery, 19th Brigade, to Nynee Tal, from the 30th July to the 1st November, on medical certificate.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Coles, to remain in England from the 9th October 1870 to the 1st February 1871, on private affairs, in extension.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel W. F. A. Colman to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Ensign C. W. Atkinson to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board

12th Foot, 2nd B ttalion —Ensign J. Grant to remain at Poona from the 31st August to the 15th October, to study the native languages in extension of privilege leave.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—C. O'H Trench to remain at Mussoorie, from the 1st August to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

36th Foot.—Captain C. Spurgeon, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th September, on private affairs.

Captain H. E. Stopford, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 16th April to the 15th September, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. G. Webb, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th September, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. C. Worrell, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th September, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. F. Egerton, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th September on private affairs.

Ensign R. G. Handcock, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th September, on private affairs.

This cancels the leave granted to these officers in G. O. C. C. of the 3rd June last, page 242.

39 h Foot.—Captain Sir W. D Pringle, Bt., to remain in England, from the 15th November 1870 to the 14th May 1871, on private affairs, in extension.

41st Foot.—Major A. H. Wavell, to Nynee Tal, from the 1st September to the 3rd October, on private affairs.

55th Foot.—Captain G. A. Morgan, to Bombay, from the 28th August to the 28th September and to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. dated 27th May last, page 230.

58th Foot.—Ensign J. C. F. Gordon, to Allahabad, from the 16th August to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

69th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign N. E. de B. Fenwick, to Bombay, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[illegible] Lieutenant R. K. Taylor, to Simla, from the 14th August to the 14th September, on private affairs.

101st Foot.—Lieutenant W. Brydon, 2nd Wing Subaltern 42nd Native Infantry, from the 1st June to the 13th July, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant H. M Rose, 2nd Wing Subaltern 41st Native Infantry, from the 16th to the 31st July, in extension and the rules of 1868, to enable him to rejoin.

Staff Corps.—Colonel W. F. E. Shaffer, Commandant 22nd Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to embarkation on furlough on private affairs.

Colonel A. Boyd, doing duty at Mean Meer to Mussoorie, on medical certificate from the 25th April to the 15th October.

Major E. K. O. Gilbert, the late, to remain at Simla from the 1 th to the 17th July, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. S. D. F Hocke, 3rd Squadron Officer 14th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, under the rules of 1868, to appear before a medical board.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Colonel J. Watson, C. B., V. C., Commandant 13th Bengal Cavalry, to Simla and Cashmere from the 5th August to the 10th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 1st Aug., p. 333.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Maturin, doing duty with the 58th Foot, to remain at Simla, for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of 60 days' privilege leave

This cancels that portion of G. O. C. C. of 23rd July, page 314, relating to this medical officer.

Indian Medical Department.—Surgeon Major T. G. W. Tucker, M. D., to Mussoorie and Simla from the 16th August to the 16th November, under the rules of 1795, preparatory to retirement.

## PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The following promotio s are made with effect from the 1st August 1870, consequent on the appointment of Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I., as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Major F. Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner 2nd Class to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Major J. E. B. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Mr. S. W. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. K. G. Melvill, Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Mr. C. A. Roe, Settlement Officer, Montgomery, has obtained one month's leave of absence on full pay to proceed to Calcutta to attend the Examination for Higher Proficiency in Urdu and Sanskrit to be held in October 1870.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH SEPTEMBER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £1 15s. 0d to £2 0s. Nom. p.ton |
| | Cases | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,, |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,, |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,, |
| | Myrabolns & Chir bdls | £0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,, |
| | Seeds | £0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,, |
| Havre | Cotton | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,, |
| | Coffee | Nominal |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,, |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,, |
| China ,, | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 5 to 6 per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 3 per bale. |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. |

ARRIVAL.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Deccan (s) | Rennoldson | Hongkong, August 18. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | George Kendall | Ker | Tuticorin. |
| | Kurrachee (s) | Cottier | Kurrachee. |
| | Tantee (s) | Profumo | Cutch, &c. |
| 11 | Beaumaris Castle | Robertson | Colombo. |

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Hamoody, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Sattara (s) | Ballantine | Bombay, August 16. |
| | West Ridge | Warland | Liverpool, May 28. |
| | River Nith | Crawford | Liverpool, May 18. |
| | Imperial | Taylor | Liverpool, May 10. |
| | Dunsairn | Finlay | Sunderland, May 13. |
| | Lucerne | Russell | Liverpool, May 16. |
| 7 | Hindoostan (s) | De Smidt | Hongkong, August 20. |
| | Aphrodite | Longridge | London, May 14. |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | James Livesey | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Atalanta (s) | ..... | ..... |

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

| Sept. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Busheer (s) | ..... | Calcutta. |

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of NOWROJEE SORABJEE SUBADAR CEASES with our China Firm from THIS DAY.

શા૦ નરશી કેશવજીની કું૦
SHAH NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co

Bombay, 12th September 1870.

APPEAL.—The CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the GERMAN ASSOCIATIONS for the RELIEF of the SICK and WOUNDED COMBATANTS in the FIELD, which represents the Associations of all German Countries, is assembled here during the War.

It addresses itself with a firm confidence to all German brethren residing out of Germany, whose hearts cherish a warm sympathy for the present mission of their Fatherland. It entreats them earnestly for help and support.

Gifts of whatever kind, that may be entrusted to the Central Committee, shall be faithfully applied according to the intention of the donors and in the spirit of that compassionate love which has found expression in the Convention at GENEVA, and which recognises also in every sick and wounded foe a brother in need of succour.

Our Office and Depot is established here at No. 12, UNTER DEN LINDEN.

All Contributions from abroad towards carrying out the aims of the Associations have been declared free of Customs duty.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE GERMAN ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF SICK AND WOUNDED COMBATANTS IN THE FIELD.

R. VON SYDOW.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received and transmitted to Berlin by the Consul for the North German Confederation at Bombay.

Berlin, 26th July 1870.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WELLS—August 12th, at Worthing, Sussex, the wife of W. Wells, Esq., of twin sons.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLER—September 5th, at Sawunt Waree, the wife of Captain Waller, V.C., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LANDER—August 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of R. D. Lander, Esq., of a son.

LIEBERT—September 3rd, at Hazarebagh, the wife of Max Liebert, of a son.

WEBSTER—September 3rd, at Ranchi, the wife of G. R. Webster Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SHEKLETON—HILL—September 6th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., assisted by the Rev. M. Lamert, B.A., Alexander Benning, youngest son of the late Robert Shekleton, Esq., M.D., of Dublin, to Jessie Isabel, fourth daughter of Colonel G. M. Hill, Military Accountant, Bengal.

WATSON—MOTTLE—September 2nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, John J. Watson, to Ellen Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Mottley, Surgeon Major, late of the Bengal Light Cavalry.

DEATH.

BRYNING—September 6th, at Calcutta, Herbert Russel, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bryning, aged 10 months and 25 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—September 2nd, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Johnson, R.A., of a daughter.

SINCLAIR—September 5th, at Woodstock House, Madras, the wife of D. G. Sinclair, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAWSON—GODRIER—August 20th, at Henzadah, British Burmah, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. A. O. Hardy, Domestic Chaplain, Mr. Joseph Dawson of the P. W. D., to Sarah Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Godbier, Officiating Civil Surveon of the station.

WILL—SHAW—September 1st, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Dr. Murphy, George Elmsby Will, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, R.A., to Mildred Anne, eldest daughter of Major A. A. Shaw, late Madras Army.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON—September 2nd, at Royapooram, Mr. Lewis Constantine Thompson, aged 44 years, of heart disease.

BROOK—August 26th, at Black Town, Mrdras Mr. James Brock, late Sheriff's Officer and Verger of Saint George's Cathedral, aged 78 years, 5 months and 6 days.

CRUSE—September 3rd, at Madras, Selwyn Edmund Lane, infant son of A. B. Cruse, Esq., aged 1 year and 7 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MADOCKS—September 2nd, at Simla, the Hon'ble Mrs Madocks, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROADFOOT—BROADFOOT—September 1st, at Murree, by the Rev. A. Robinson, M. A., William Broadfoot, Esq., R. E., to Esther Sutherland, daughter of the late Alexander Broadfoot, M. D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

MORRISON—REUTHER—August 17th, at Umritsar, at the residence of Alfred Penny, Esq., C.E., by the Rev. C. W. Forman, the Rev. John H. Morrison, D.D., to Elizabeth Amelia, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. F. Reuther, C.M.S.—No cards.

DEATH.

EDWARDES—August 31st, at Mirzapore, M. A. T. C Edwards, the wife of Sergeant J. T. C. Edwardes, Supervisor, Public Works Department.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1870.

WE are delighted to see that Mr. R. B. Chapman, speaking for the Government of India, has undertaken to lecture us all and explain "certain points regarding which misapprehension appears to exist." This latest glimpse into the interior of the calculating machine at Simla is by far the most instructive, the most informing, with which we have yet been favoured. It discloses more completely than any other the Olympian point of view, and renders up the secret of the mysterious beings who raise taxes and spend the proceeds. The misapprehension explained away completely was the belief—faint but still real as far as it went—that the Government of India did pay some attention to expenditure, did regard it as something over which the said Government had control, and that in fixing the amount of taxation the duty of the State towards its subjects was to some appreciable extent taken into consideration. That was a misapprehension, and Mr. Chapman, speaking for the Government, entirely explains it away.

For consider: the Government, in the first place and the last place, and in all times and places, deliberately refuses to regulate its expenditure by its income, by the amount that can be fairly raised without recourse to oppression by wholesale and in detail. The Government fixes or tries to fix what it will spend, and then looks about for the money wherewith to meet the liabilities incurred. The deficit of one year has no direct connexion with the estimates of the next. No lesson is taught by failure to make both ends meet. "If, as has too often been the case in India, it turns out that the expenditure exceeds the income"—of course the Government puts on sackcloth, pours ashes over its respectable head, and resolves to be more careful in future? Not a whit. "The result is fraught more or less with embarrassment;" the Government goes on exactly the same; takes credit to itself for not raising taxes to cover the deficiency, and, what is really astounding, plumes itself, *when* income exceeds expenditure, in not remitting taxation "in order to bring about a counter-balancing deficit in some later year." These are positively the dreadest views of finance we ever remember to have read. We are told that *because* the accounts balance the State cannot be expected, of set purpose, to bring about a deficit! Wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and past all whooping Does the Government of India consider that we are all children? If not why address to us this extraordinary series of propositions? Who has asked that taxation should be remitted *in order* to bring about a deficit; who has requested that when there is an equilibrium, the Government should proceed to establish a deficit, just for the fun of the thing?

What we ask for is a system of finance in which the expenditure is regulated by the income, and so regulated that there shall always be a surplus. But this end will be never attained until the Government alters, radically, its point of view. The Government says, "It is necessary that the ways and means should fully suffice for the services of each year." Good. But how are you to ascertain what "services" you can afford? Clearly the Government never asks that question at all. The "services of the year," the "current expenditure," and so on, are at Simla regarded as absolute quantities—shall we say laws of nature—something which must be *so*, and cannot be otherwise. Yet the fact is that, while there is a law which says "Thou shalt not steal—Thou shalt not commit adultery," there is no law which says "Thou *shalt* spend Fifty-two or Fifty-three millions sterling per annum." Look at Mr. Chapman's statement on behalf of the Government. Here is the *principle* upon which the Government of India creates deficits or imposes excessive taxation. "The circumstances of each year are considered, beforehand, independently of the out-turn of the accounts of any preceding year, with the sole object of providing deficient means for current requirements." Imagine a young man considering, first his current requirements, without regard to the out-turn of his estates or his trade. Of course he would have to raise the wind in the most convenient or least inconvenient way. The process of the spendthrift and the Government is exactly the same, with the difference that the credit of the spendthrift is limited, he raises money on what he calls his own property, whereas the Government of India has a credit practically unlimited and raises money by taking it from those who are called its subjects. The young man and the Government are ruled by their wants and wishes and fancies, which they both call "necessities." Each overlooks the primary necessity of living within his means. The only effect on the Government of India of the discovery that it had lived beyond its means for several years was to adopt "vigorous measures" at the expense of the community. Until the Government of India considers the circumstances of each year, and fixes current requirements, with a distinct reference to the out-turn of the accounts, and subordinates those requirements to the means legitimately available, its financial system will neither be just to the people, nor safe from the chapter of accidents. It is simply monstrous that a Government, especially a Government of India, should fix its *current* requirements by some arbitrary process, and then levy such taxes as may be needed to meet them.

It is nothing more nor less than the bad old native system; and if not reformed, not rendered just, the Government will have to adopt another native method and collect the taxes by a *Moolook Gheeree* army. Mr. Chapman says that "the prospects of the year are are by no means improved since the financial statement was made." The surplus of last year has dwindled down to some £60,000. Can Mr. Chapman assure us that the consequences of fixing current requirements without regard to ways and means, the consequences of not considering it an "imperative necessity" to live within your income, will not, after all, end in a deficit next March? We are informed that a deficit in 1870-71 is already certain and known to be certain; and we can see no reason why it will not be always certain as long as expenditure is made the standard of income, instead of income being made the standard of expenditure. For, say what you please, income *is* limited, for states as well as for private persons, whereas expenditure is unlimited for both; and income must fall short of *out-go* because income cannot expand fast enough to overtake its unprincipled rival.

Notwithstanding the vigorous measures of September 1869, we see no signs of amendment in the Government of India. We see no statement even implying that they will strive to govern at less cost. We see no strong sense of the danger lurking in a system which habitually and on "principle" lives up to and beyond its legitimate means, and works and spends as if the world were never to change, as if the unforeseen had been abolished by an Act, as if the Government had decreed that it could and would rule the future. There is not even a hint that what are called the "services of the State "will cease to be regarded as an ever-expanding quantity which income must run after and try in vain to overtake. It is a painful outlook, and bodes, at a date more or less distant, Ruin—nothing more

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MR. T. B. CURTIS, Educational Inspector Northern Division, intends shortly to go to England on sick leave.

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THE weather seems to have been unpleasantly wet at Simla. Visitors complain that there have not been three wholly fine days for as many months.

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THE "Englishman" contradicts a rumour that Mr. E. C. Bayley is to succeed Sir William Grey in the Government of Bengal. "The Viceroy, up to the present time, has kept his own counsel, and has given no intimation of his intention. It is no secret that the Duke of Argyll favours the claims of Mr. George Campbell."

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"WORD from Dalhousie has reached us," the "Pioneer," "that a native there gave notice to a party (four) of military officers of a bear to be found in a certain spot that he would show them. The party (four) went, and when the bear was found and showed fight ran (all four—possibly or. all-fours) away, leaving the poor native who induced them to interview Bruin to be mauled by him. The native, it is said, now lies in a dangerous state. Comment is *not* needless here."

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IT is stated by the "Pioneer" that the Viceroy proposes to leave Simla the first week in October, that he will visit Muttra, Bhurtpore, and Jeypore, will make a brief sojourn at Ajmere, where a few of the Rajpootana Chiefs will be assembled to meet him; and will then go on to the Sambhur Lake. A very small staff will accompany His Excellency. Calcutta will not be reached, it is thought, before the 8th of November, as the programme includes short stays at Agra and Benares.

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A CORRESPONDENT at Chunar writing on the 6th to the "Delhi Gazette" refers as follows to the melancholy death of Colonel Weld :—

"Colonel Weld died this morning at about 4 A.M. He had only just returned from Mirzapore, where he had gone for change of air. He was out as usual in his carriage the previous evening. During the night he became restless, when medical aid was summoned. Towards morning he struggled and fell off his bed, and over a parapet several feet high. Shortly after he expired. He had had apoplexy; and that coupled with his late trouble was the cause of his untimely death."

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IN the very heart of the town of Balasore (says the "Pioneer") are about forty acres of land which are claimed as French territory. The plot is leased by the authorities of Chandernagore to a native ticcadar at an annual rental of some 50 rupees. Hoisting as old French flag this Ooriya representative of imperial power sets up under its shadow grogshops; also at the proper season, poles for hook-swinging, and affords for a consideration shelter to all the blackguards of Balasore. It is in vain that the local officers post police on all the roads and paths leading to this absurd little Alsatia. Smuggling cannot be stopped, and our native fellow-subjects will not be kept back from the spectacle of a genuine Churruck Puja. Would the dignity of France, now also unduly assa ted i other ways, be much affected by the cession of this territorial blister of forty acres only?

## TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.

THE Government Telegraph office has placed at our disposal the following telegram received from London :—"Director Telegraphs Paris announces suspension private communication to Paris and the Seine Departments except for messages to Press on the subject of military supplies."

## THE MAHOMED KHEYL WAZIRIS AGAIN.

LATE on Sunday afternoon, a small party of Mahomed Kheyl Waziris succeeded in driving off to the Hills 17 head of cattle, which had been allowed to remain behind after the rest of the herd had returned to the village with the guard which accompanied them. On the 30th ult. a party of about 140 men were seen by a patrol party near the dam which diverts a stream from the Koorum for the supply of the post, which they had succeeded in destroying before they were observed, the post being so far distant from it. A party of cavalry and infantry started from the post, and after a short time they drove off the enemy, who retreated into the hills. A sepoy of the 4th Sikhs was slightly wounded, and three of the Mahomed Kheyls received wounds. It is a pity the troops have not a better arm than the 2-grooved rifle. The Mahomed Kheyls are still in the neighbourhood and we shall probably hear more of them before they retire. The native officer in command at the Koorum post acted with great discretion. As soon as the report reached Edwardesabad that the post had turned out, a European officer was sent out to take command, and cavalry were concealed in the neighbourhood to act should opportunity be given them. The enemy, however, retired as soon as they were pressed by the infantry.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 6.

## KOLHAPOOR.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPTEMBER 6TH.

THINGS are going on very much as usual in this very quiet little station, and the papers with the accounts of the war alone serve to keep us alive. The Political Agent has not yet returned from Poona, where he was summoned a month back, to personally discuss various important political matters with the Government—important, that is, to the petty States concerned, but possibly of but little interest to the community at large.

A little sport is expected at Belgaum next week. A cricket match, Belgaum versus Dharwar and Kolhapoor, on the 12th and 14th, and races on the 13th, 15th, and 17th. A ball is also talked of. Cricketers here are therefore hard at work, and if some pretty free betting, which I saw going on a couple of days or so ago, is to be taken as a sample, Belgaum had better be in good training for hunting the leather. Billiards and pigeon shooting matches between the stations are also to come off, in all of which uncommonly good form on both sides is expected to be shown.

About the Kolhapoor Rajah's experiences in England one hears but little. He appears, however, to be enjoying himself fairly enough, but has made up his mind, I believe, to return here in November; his anticipations as regards the delights of managing his State for himself (as he will be of age by the time he comes back) offering greater attractions than a winter in England.

The building of the High School is being pushed on as rapidly as work can be got out of between 250 and 300 stone masons, and to an unprofessional eye the work looks first-rate. The walls are now about 8 feet high, and would have been several feet higher had not the great depth to which the foundations had to be carried down, delayed matters somewhat.

We are but badly off for small game shooting. A few rain quail have come in, and are to be heard calling, but a morning's shooting does not produce more than a bag of 8 or 10 brace. Last year there were simply no snipe, grey quail, or florican, and it is to be hoped that there will be better luck this season. As regards big game too, but little is to be told. The only bag made last hot weather consisted of a bull bison, a bear or two, a panther, and a few sambur; and I am told that the sportsman who bagged them had harder work of it than he fancied or indeed considered his bag worth. Ghaut shooting in this part of the country must indeed take it out of one pretty considerably, for game is both scarce and wild, and the hills and valleys a caution to anyone not in wonderful training.

During the heavy rain late in July, the Panchganga here was in splendid flood, and must have been nearly a mile and a half broad just below the Residency. It is to be hoped that the bridge which is being built over it about a couple of miles off, has plenty of waterway provided, for a failure would cost Government a serious sum. A much larger bridge, however, than that for the Panchganga is, I hear, proposed for the Krishna, near Meeruj, some 30 miles from here, on the line of road from Punderpoor in this direction and via the Phonda Ghaut to the Coast. This bridge is to cost between three and four lakhs of rupees, and, except the large railway bridges, will probably be the biggest structure of the kind in the Presidency. The Krishna was also in very high flood in July, and washed away two or three hundred huts on the outskirts of Sanglee, near Meeruj. We are having very jolly weather now, and have been, for some time; delightfully cool breeze, and occasional light showers of rain. The crops are on the whole only looking moderately well, having suffered to a certain extent from the continuous rain in July and August. I daresay, however, they will pick up and turn out well; and with this hopeful prognostication, I will retire for the present to again emerge when anything turns up, or is evolved from the depths of my inner consciousness, sufficiently interesting to write about.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. DECCAN, Captain Rennoldson, arrived yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr. C. N. Clubwalla, Mr. C. Mahamud, and Mr. A. Lyons. From Singapore—Mr. Cassum Essah. From Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Brown. From Calcutta—Miss Tillard, Mr. W. Jelley, Mr. J. Ardington, Mr. T. Madison, Mr. W. Savage. And forty-six of the Company's servants.

## PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE s. s. Great Victoria leaves Madras on the 20th inst. The following is a list of some of the passengers who go in her from Madras :—

Mr A G Fletcher, Major Sweet, Mrs Sweet and 4 children, Mr C H Clarke, Miss Clarke and Master Clarke, Mrs General Gosling, Mrs Thomson and 3 children, Mrs St Albin and Miss St Albin, Mr Roosemale Cocq, Captain Tudor Lavie, Mrs Tudor Lavie and 3 children, Captain Howard and Mrs Howard, Miss Caldwell, Rev J T D Kidd and Miss Kidd, Rev J Sherman, Mrs Wickham, Miss Wickham and 3 children.

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 10th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 8th Sept., 8 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 8th Sept., 11-42 P.M.; via Turkey, 9th Sept., 9-55 A.M.; via Red Sea, 9th September, 6-10 P.M.; America via Red, Sea 9th Sept. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 10th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 75.

CARWAR, 10th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·98.

CANNANORE, 10th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 30·010.

TUTICORIN, 10th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 84, barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 11th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 75.

CARWAR, 11th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south, thermometer 76, barometer 30·02.

MANGALORE, 11th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

CANNANORE, 11th Sept., 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 30·040.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR.

### DEATH OF MARSHAL MACMAHON.

### LOSS OF THE BRITISH TURRET-SHIP CAPTAIN AND ALL HANDS.

*By Indo-European Telegraph.*

PARIS, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 8-40 P.M.

The heads of columns of the Prussian army are still in the neighbourhood of Laon and Epernay. Their scouts have advanced to La Ferte and Sous Jouarre.

The Corps of Vinoy has arrived intact in Paris.

Marshal McMahon is dead.

The Prince Imperial embarked yesterday at Ostend for Dover.

A diplomatic circular has been issued by M. Jules Favre recalling to remembrance the consistent opposition to the war of the members of the Government, and to the declaration of the King of Prussia that he only made war on the dynasty. The circular asks whether Prussia will assume the responsibility of continuing the war, and says that France wishes for peace, but will never cede one jot of territory, and will defend Paris to the last extremity.

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The following repetition of the telegram dated Paris, 5th September, 2-20 p.m., has been received :—

The Prussian scouts arrived yesterday at Fismes.

The lower Corps of Vinoy has succeeded in retreating in good order to Laon.

Fresh Prussian troops have crossed the Rhine into France, near Mulhouse.

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In Paris telegram dated 6th inst., for "political with," please read "political oaths."

LONDON, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

All the London papers except the *Standard* deprecate the defiant tone of Jules Favre's Circular.

Victor Hugo has been enthusiastically received at Paris.

The Commandant at Strasbourg has offered to surrender with the honours of war, which the Germans have refused.

The bombardment has been resumed, being restricted to the fortifications.

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LONDON, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 11·5 A.M.

The turret ship Captain foundered off Cape Finisterre on the morning of Wednesday. All hands were lost, but her boats and spars have been found. Captain Cowper Coles was lost in her.

The Prussians have passed Vitry. They are making large requisitions on the neighbouring communes. Everywhere they declare the conscription abolished.

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*By British Indian Cable.*

LONDON, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 3-35 P.M.

Five Prussian Corps are marching on Paris. Two other corps have received orders to join them ten leagues from the city.

Official Prussian reports state that the number of prisoners captured at Sedan amounted to 87,000, including 4,000 officers. The French also lost 550 guns, 10,000 horses, a great quantity of material, and 70 mitrailleuses.

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PARIS, SATURDAY.

The following has been officially published :—

The Prussians are approaching Crespy and Compiègne. They arrived at Montmoral (? Montmirel) yesterday and are expected at Conlommiers this evening.

dous proofs of moral as well as physical courage ever shown by an army. It was like the brave physician feeling his own pulse and noting the phenomena of his mortal malady; only that those watchful students of war could not hope to contribute by their deaths to the wealth of science. Hill and valley were taken and lost and retaken in the face of a tremendous force of artillery and of those truly infernal machines which were distinguishable not only by their strange construction but by their peculiar and appalling noise—which did not appal. Twice, thrice, even four times, were the Germans thrown back; twice were they, to all appearance, defeated. At least were they flung, for those two superhuman trials, on their original position; a position of singular difficulty, even for the opening of an attack, in all the freshness of hope and vigour. To Bavaria will not be grudged a large share, if not the chief or lion's share, of the honours of that day. Their flanking movements have been described, by the first military judges who give evidence on the subject, as magnificent, *and* as war. But I am dwelling too long on an oft-told tale. The battle of Woerth, nine days old now and more, is of the by-gones. We live, and die, faster than we used to do. But I could scarcely avoid giving some prominence to such a mark in my short summary or recapitulation of events. It is the mark whence we proceed to date a rapid sequence of action by which the German forces have mustered and got with a grip "knuckles white," as the old phrase went, a full half of Lorraine and a constellation of fortresses. One after another were these strongholds abandoned by the French garrisons, in the most surprising way. On the same day that the great victory of Woerth was won, Saarbruck was avenged fortyfold. A fight at Spiecheren, adjacent, had very important dimensions and results, the French corps of Frossard being laid bare, and the whole camp of a whole division, with stores of all kinds, and 2,000 prisoners, falling immediately into the hands of the Prussians, to be followed in quick time by more and more acquisitions. Forbach, among other places, then occupied, and since retained and passed by the German troops, is, as you know well, a French town, though its German name, identical with that of another town in Baden, led to some odd equivoque before blood had yet been spilled in this war. One English journal began by throwing doubt on the veracity of the telegram which asserted that the French had penetrated "so far into Germany." The error of the critic was rectified next day by another English journal, but was rectified *wrongly*. Forbach of the telegram was not Forbach in the Black Forest, but Forbach on the Prussian boundary, and on the Prussian *side* of the boundary. This second blunder was comparatively venial, if, having made it, the journalist had left it alone. But unfortunately he proceeded to build up a pretty structure, of the kind called "leading article," on the basis of his mistake, and drew the attention of all eyes to the mistake thereby. But Forbach and other places round about whose names much interest gathered a week ago, such as Hagenau, Woerth, Niederbronn—where, by the bye, the Bavarians added to their laurels by capturing the French artillery in its flight from Woerth—Wissembourg, Bitsch, Lutzelstein or La Petite Pierre, Hornbach, Saargemünd, Falkenberg or Faulquemont, St. Avold, and Saarbruck are clean done with, for the present at all events, and are left behind. Supreme direction and command of the conquered territory has been proclaimed by King William, who, in suppressing the conscription over all the land now held by German troops, holds out fear of consequences to all and sundry who may attempt to recruit for the French army from those parts. Of Strasburg, less than of Metz, can I now say anything, distinctively. It is surrounded, has been called on to surrender, passes, and is cut off from succour and relief. That is all we know of Strasburg; we who are in a certain sort beleaguered and shut out ourselves from the necessaries of civilisation, news and friendly intercourse with neighbours.

So far, it cannot be gainsaid that the Prussians have been victors to so unexpected an extent that slowness and difficulty, even with some reverses, in their pursuance of the war, will have been amply set off by foregone conclusions of success. They have a good fund of *that* to go upon. Now as to France? Even those persons who think the war cannot be a long one, and I adhere to that sect of current opinion, must see that it is a war of nations and not of rulers. This is clearly seen here; and I will mention, in illustration of the German sense of a fend with all France, and not with the Emperor, that a strong wish prevails to see the revolutionary movement break down; "for," say the astute calculators of events, "if they get rid of *him*, they will redouble their efforts, and the war will be lengthened instead of abbreviated by its fierceness." I take from the mass of French pamphleteering a meagre but still fairly representative piece of war-eloquence, by M. Alfred de Casson, published in Paris, just before the commencement of hostilities, and since "pushed" very industriously in Belgium. It is called "Les Français sur le Rhin." They are not there yet; but never mind. We read, and we are little disposed to controvert the proposition, that since the devastating campaign of 1866, and as a natural outgrowth of events which followed the battle of Sadowa, the idea of an inevitable war with Prussia entered into the spirit of the French people. Assuming this as an indisputable premiss, it is not necessary to go along with M. de Casson in fortifying it by arguments cogent or rhetorical. But it will be interesting, forasmuch as he does very widely echo the voice of French popular opinion in this matter, to hear him a little on the questions, "Where are our enemies?"—the enemies of the French people, that is to say—and "What is the true situation of England and America?" There is not the least reason, he contends, to fear the policy of "Brother Jonathan," who is binding the wounds of his last civil war. The enfranchisement of the coloured race was a very fine thing in its way, but it is no small work to keep watch at the same time upon the emancipated blacks and the ex-Separatists. Moreover, and in spite of the affirmations of certain interested persons, the United States would not be disposed to interfere in European affairs, least of all in favour of Prussian aristocracy. As to England, increasing dearness of provisions and consequent privation and discontent among the masses, the dark underhand workings of socialism (!), and the progress of the Fenian cause absorb all her attention. The English, M. de Casson shrewdly opines, are not the people to leave their own house burning that they may carry help to their neighbour. So that it is on the Continent alone that the dangerous foes of France are to be sought. Russia? Well, M. de Casson half bullies and half soft-sawders Russia. After having, by emancipation of the serfs, accomplished one of those acts which suffice to eternise the memory of a Prince, the Emperor Alexander the Second has, they say, fallen back into the errors of the old Muscovite policy. It must be owned that Russia's inability to free the Bosphorus for her ships of war makes her situation an intolerable one, and is the opinion of M. de Casson that the great Power would care less to see the two-headed eagle float over Saint Sophia than to break down the barrier which shuts out her fleet from the Black Sea. In the uncertainty of events, the son of the Czar Nicholas will probably watch his chance of profiting by what may happen. But in 1866 we (the French nation) had ourselves a proof that things do not arrange themselves agreeably to the hopes of lookers-on who fold their arms while watching the combatants; and certainly this phantom of a Prusso-Russian alliance need not cause much alarm. Besides, Russia has clearly no interest in aiding the aggrandisement of a power that might any day close against her the gates of Europe; nor can the Government of St. Petersburg be charmed to see in the hands of King William, or in those of his son, the concentration of all the German forces. Prussia desires Alsace and Lorraine to-day; to-morrow she will demand Finland. Finally, if Russia were to declare open war with France, it would not be difficult for the latter, by withdrawing certain ships from her fleet in the Baltic, to provoke an insurrection all over Poland. Austria? In war between France and Prussia, says M. de Casson, Austria is our natural ally. But the Liberal Party, good sir, is pretty powerful in Austria; and we are continually receiving assurances thence of the strongest sympathies with the cause of United Germany. The feeling finds voice in public resolutions declaring that alliance with France would be an act of treason on the part of the Austrian Government. As to the North German Confederation, our pamphleteer tells us that it marches perforce with Prussia. The Prussian bullets are buried in the ancient monuments of Dresden. Hanover trembles. In all the Grand Duchy of Baden there is but the Grand Duke who approves of the Bismarck policy. The Badois have cherished the memory of the Prussian campaign of 1849. The names of Brentano, Heckler, Struve, and Mierolawski will yet make their hearts leap. On the first defeat of the soldiers of King William—are you advised of that?—we shall know the true sentiments of the people of Baden. The confederation of Southern Germany detests and execrates Prussia, whatever may be the conduct of Governments. Italy, Rome? Well, as for Rome, the Pontifical Government has to be sure committed a grave mistake. The proclamation of the dogma of infallibility has, happily for France, given liberty of action into the hands of the French Government; and on the day when the French troops quitted the Pontifical States, we had none but friends in Italy. King Victor Emmanuel, the Zouave of Palestro, has, on the battle-field, contracted with the soldiers of France one of those alliances that nothing can break. Turkey and Egypt? Oh, Turkey has not forgotten that France is the traditionary protectress of the East; and as to Egypt, there is not a Frenchman who cannot tell on which side are the sympathies of Ismail Pacha. Spain? Poor brave people! Too much occupied unhappily with their own affairs to meddle with the affairs of others. Greece? Too infamous to be considered a nation. Belgium? Ah, now we come to Belgium, where M. de Casson's pamphlet has been so well "brought before the public." Search where you will, at Namur as at Liége, at Ghent as at Bruges, at Charleroi as at Verviers, you will not find ten partizans of Prussia in all her towns. Belgium is a privileged and blessed land, where flourish perpetually industry, commerce, and liberty. Unhappily the independence of little nations is but an ephemeral thing. The future of this little nation is in the hands of King Leopold the Second. His conduct must govern *ours*. Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Norway—I must really pretermit. M. Alfred de Casson's speculations as to the course of these Governments, feeling that I have already made free with your space to an unconscionable extent. His peroration, a sort of hysterical hip-hip-hurrah, is to this defect: "May our battalions fail foul (*se ruent*) of the Rhine; may the Prussians be crushed and overwhelmed; may our army enter Berlin in triumph; and, on the morrow of victory, may democratic France tender the hand of friendship to Liberal Germany!"

Before closing my letter, I must give you such additional tidings as I have just received from head-quarters at Herny. The news is official, and is dated 7-30 last evening.

On the 14th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon our advance guard which is before Metz thought that the French before Metz intended to leave. The brigade Goltz immediately attacked the rear guard of the corps Decaen (till now Bazaine) we entangled them into such a heavy fight that another corps from the enemy, and a division from Frossard's corps were obliged to help them. General Glumer guided his second brigade Osten Sacken immediately forwards. The divisions of Kameke and Wrangel attacked, as the right time and in the most active way, the left wing and threw the enemy back behind the works of the fortifications. The corps Ladmirault had tried to grasp at that time the right flank of the First Armée Corps, but was attacked and thrown back immediately by General Manteuffel. The Prussian troops went forward to Bellecroix and Borny till in the compartments of the new fort. This morning His Majesty the King visited the battle-field, and inspected the French and Prussian wounded. From the highest point on the right bank of the Moselle was nothing to be seen from or of the enemy, great clouds of dust from the other side of the river lead us to suppose that the principal part of the enemy's army has left the neighbourhood.

Telegram of His Majesty the King to Her Majesty the Queen.

Herny, 15th, 7-30 P.M. At 3 o'clock, back from the battle-field at Metz, our advance guard of the 7th Corps attacked the retreating enemy at 5-30 P.M., they stopped and were fortified by the troops of the fortress. The 13th Division (Prussian) and part of the 14th helped the advance guard, as also did part of the 1st Armée Corps. A very bloody fight arose on the whole line, the enemy was thrown back on all points, and we pursued them to the exterior of the fortifications. The neighbourhood of the fortress permits the enemy to take many of their wounded from the field. After our wounded were hid, the troops returned at daybreak to our old *bivouac*. Our troops fought admirably, energetically, and with "a will." I have seen many, and have thanked them heartily. *Their jubilation was touching.* I spoke with Generals Steinmetz, Zastrow, Göben and Manteuffel.

## COOL DESPATCH OF A SUSPECTED SPY.

We translate the following letter from the *Soir* of 20th August, which says that the letter bears no indication of the place at which it was written, the line which gave that information having been effaced with the greatest care:—

The following narrative is not a fable, though it finishes with a moral.

I have it from a man who saw it with his own eyes. In an inn at Saarbourg, several Algerian marksmen, French officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, pell-mell, were preparing to breakfast comfortably for the first time for eight days.

An intruder presents himself with much bowing and scraping, and solicits a place at the table, offering, *bien entendu*, to pay his share. "Gentlemen," said he, "though I have not the honour of being known to you, I am not a stranger to the *grande famille* of the army. Captain Brunet, of the 21st of the line, whom you all no doubt know, is my best friend—almost my brother."

In consideration for Captain Brunet, though no one knew him, the stranger is admitted to a place at the table. He has already eaten of the cutlets and of the ragoût, and commences to converse with his table companions, when his ill fortune brings in an officer of the 21st.

"Parbleu," said they to the stranger, "here is some one who will give you news of your friend."

"Lieutenant, we present to you, an intimate friend of Captain Brunet."

"What Brunet?

"Main Brunet of the 21st."

"We have never had a captain of that name in the regiment during the ten years that I have been in it.

The intruder is visibly embarrassed. He stutters, and falters; is in trouble a foreign accent.

Some Turcos take apart the lieutenant and say to him—"You are quite sure that Captain Brunet is unknown in the 21st."

"I say so to you on my word of honour."

"But then——"

They are about to play a bad trick to the spy; but his neighbour at the table, a stout officer of marksmen, stops them all by a gesture, and says—

"Monsieur is with me; I take charge of him. Breakfast at your ease, sir; allow me to pass you the cheese; please have some mirabelles."

The meal finishes in silence. They go out. The officer takes the arm of the spy, passes with him into the street, draws his revolver, and gravely, without other explanation, blows out his brains.

I promised you a moral: there it is.

## THE PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF SARREGUEMINES AND NANCY.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

THE *Esperance* of Nancy contains the following:—

"Yesterday (Friday), the 12th of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—a melancholy day for us and our descendants—four Prussian soldiers took possession of the town of Nancy, the ancient capital of Lorraine and chief town of the Department of La Meurthe. (Let us add at once, for our own credit, that Nancy, an open city, since the day before, had but a single soldier, and that in the interests of the town the municipal authority had thought it expedient to recommend tranquillity.) Half an hour afterwards a detachment of 26 Prussians crossed the town and took possession of the railway station, the head of which was declared a prisoner upon parole. The Mayor was required to present himself to the chief of the expedition, encamped between St. Max and the D'Essey road. Meanwhile, an officer of Uhlans, with two mounted men, scoured the city to reconnoitre. On the return of the Mayor and the municipal council were compelled to vote for the benefit of the conquerors a sum of 50,000f. with large rations of oats. They had not asked less than 300,000f, and considered that 50,000f. for a city endowed with such fine edifices was but a *bagatelle*. During the short while that the Prussians remained they did not lose their time. At the railway, especially, 20 citizens, under Prussian instruction, seem to have done considerable mischief in tearing up the rails as far even as Maxeville, where these were thrown into the canal. The telegraphic posts had also been thrown down. The Uhlans were 150 in number. Two hotels in Nancy, the Hôtel de la Reine and the Hôtel de Flandre, were each required to furnish dinners for 75 persons. The following was the *menu*:—Potage, bouilli, vegetables, a litre of wine, and six cigars for each man. Besides this, coffee was ordered for the following morning at 4 o'clock; but at 4 o'clock all the Uhlans had disappeared."

The French press appears to have been commenting on the above, which also gave rise to some pointed remarks in the Corps Legislatif, and with reference to these comments an inhabitant of Sarreguemines, a witness of the Prussian invasion of that town, writes to the *Soir* the following letter, which we translate:—

Sir,—The French press has judged justly and severely the language of the authorities of the capital of Lorraine. Allow me to tell you what passed in our little town of Sarreguemines. On his arrival, the Prussian general asked for our mayor, and asked him regarding the movement of the corps d'armée of General Frossard, who had evacuated our town on the night before.

Without wishing to enter into conversation with the commandant of the Prussian troops, the mayor replied in an icy tone—"Sir, I am mayor of the town and a senator."

Instead of being contented with that answer, they threatened to shoot M. de Geiger if he did not give the explanations which they asked.

M. de Geiger replied—"Do what you will, since, *for the moment*, you are the strongest."

In an hour and a half afterwards, he was set at liberty.

Next day arrived Prince Frederick Charles, who demanded from the good town of Sarreguemines the following requisitions:—The immediate payment of fifty thousand francs in silver. The furnishing to each soldier of the valiant army of King William, that Sovereign who in his proclamation of 8th August said—"We make war only against the French army; but we shall respect property and the citizens, for our soldiers are disciplined. They come with civilisation, and not one of them will prove unworthy of it"—daily—two pounds and a half of bread; a pound of meat, a pound of vegetables; coffee; half a litre of wine or a litre of beer; five cigars, or the equivalent of tobacco.

Such then, sir, is the information of which I can guarantee the correctness.

When I left Sarreguemines there was no more anything of them in the town; the locusts had passed.

*A propos* of what passed at Nancy, a correspondent of the *Soir* M. E. Marceau, writes proposing that the conductors of that paper should open a subscription with the object of replacing the statue of King Stanislaus by that of the present mayor. The mayor ought to be represented, according to M. Marceau, occupied in brushing the boots of the King of Prussia!

## MARSHAL MACMAHON.

THE death of this brave and skilful soldier is one of the most painful incidents of the present War. Friends and foes will unite in testifying that he has gallantly and devotedly done his duty. His defeat by the over-powering force of the Prussian Crown Prince was no discredit to him—his retreat to Chalons with the "remnants" of his army was successfully accomplished under terrible difficulties—and it is clear that in the attempt he made to relieve Metz he did as well as mortal could. Wounded in the field of battle he was compelled to relinquish his command. His place was taken, it will be remembered, by General Wimpfen, who was speedily obliged to capitulate. The "Graphic" received by last mail contains a likeness of Marshal Macmahon. His expression in the portrait is one of intense earnestness and shrewd intelligence. We subjoin the "Graphic's" sketch of his career:—

'In spite of the late reverses suffered by the French Army under Marshal Macmahon, this general is still considered both in and out of France as a truly brave and skilful leader, and was deservedly described a few days ago in a French journal as the "true type of a military hero."

'Comte de Macmahon was born in 1808 at the Château de Sully, near Autun, where his family, who, as their name testifies, are of Irish origin, had resided for upwards of 150 years, having, as devoted adherents to the Stuart dynasty, left England with James II. Up to seventeen years old, young Macmahon was educated at the quiet seminary of Autun. He was then, however, transferred to the military school of St. Cyr, which, two years afterwards, he left as *sous-lieutenant élève*, and as such joined the Staff School of Application.

'His first fighting experiences were made in Algeria in 1830, while acting as orderly officer to General Achard. In this capacity he accompanied the first Medéah expedition, and greatly distinguished himself in an engagement on the Mouzaia by carrying an important despatch through a whole army of Arabs to Blidah, escaping his enemies by leaping, like M. Curtius of old, down a frightful abyss. Though his horse was killed, the young lieutenant escaped with a severe shaking, and accomplished his mission in safety. For this plucky exploit he received the cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1832, still with General Achard, Macmahon was present at the siege of Antwerp, at the close of which he was created captain. Returning to Algeria in 1836, he was wounded at the second siege of Constantine in the following year, while acting as *aide-de-camp* to General Damrémont. Recompensed here with the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour he subsequently find him, in 1840, *aide-de-camp* to General Changarnier in Algeria, where, shortly after, he obtained the command of a regiment of *Chasseurs-à-pied*, a body now greatly relied on by the French, but which were then being organised by the Duke of Orleans. With these he gained fresh honours, commanding several expeditions against the Kabyles, and assisting to subdue the renowned Arab chief Abd-el-Kader.

'In August, 1855, he replaced General Canrobert in the command of the 1st Division of the French Crimean Army, and was well known the morning of the Malakoff rendered his name famous in European as well as in African annals. Elevated to the dignity of Senator in 1856, he again returned to Algeria and took an active part in the campaign of 1857, and in 1858 was named commander-in-chief of the whole Algerian forces. Summoned in the following year with his troops to the Italian war, he gained on two successive days, the 3rd and 4th of June, the celebrated victories of Turbigo and Magenta. This latter success brought him his *bâton* and the title of Duke of Magenta, both being bestowed on him on the field of battle. In 1861 he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to Prussia, on the coronation of the present King.

'He was soon afterwards made Governor-General of Algeria, where he was till called to assume his present post as commander-in-chief of the 1er Corps d'Armée.

'Singularly calm and imperturbable in the field, yet possessing great promptitude of decision and indefatigable activity, Marshal Macmahon, with an equal force, and on his own ground, would prove a dangerous antagonist even to Von Moltke himself, as the brave though vain manner in which he so lately contested a force vastly superior to his own at Woerth, he himself heading the last desperate charge, fairly testifies. He is also, though a great martinet, an immense favourite with his troops, and more especially with the unruly though useful Turcos.'

## THE LOSS OF THE "CAPTAIN."

THE foundering of the new turret ship Captain, with all hands,—Captain Coles, her inventor, going down with her,—is a calamity which for the moment diverts attention from the great events in France. We read in a paper received a fortnight ago that she had gone into Portsmouth harbour on the 29th July to have a few defects made good before leaving on the Channel Squadron cruise. We may presume it was this cruise she had begun when she sank off Finisterre.

On the receipt of the melancholy intelligence yesterday morning, it was communicated by signals from the Forte to the other vessels of the Royal Navy at present in port, and the flags were lowered to half-mast. Deep regret was felt by both officers and crews, and in the community of Bombay generally.

It is considered in naval circles that as the Captain was still in a measure on her trial she would have her full complement of men on board—namely about five hundred—and in addition many other gentlemen who like Captain Coles, though perhaps in a less degree, were interested in the experiment of a turret ship.

From the Navy List for August we take the following list of names of the officers of the Captain:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 96. CAPTAIN, 6. Iron. Double Screw. Turet Ship, Armour-Plated. 4272 Tons. 900 H.P. Channel Squadron. | | |
| Captain | ...Hugh C. Burgoyne | ...30 April 70 |
| Commander | ...Richard Shearsbs | ... ditto |
| Lieutenants | ...Charles Giffard | ... ditto |
| | ...Francis B. Renshaw | ... ditto |
| | ...Richard P. Purdon | ... ditto |
| | ...Robert F. Castle | ... ditto |
| | ...Edward W. F. Boxer | ... ditto |
| 2nd Captain R. M. A. | ...Richard A. Burgess | ... 1 May 70 |
| Lieutenant Mar | ...John A. A. Eckford | ...28 April 70 |
| Chaplain & Nav. Inst. | ...R.v. Edmund S. Powles | ...23 April 70 |
| Staff-Com. | ...Robert J. C. Grant | ... ditto |
| Paymaster | ...Julian A. Mesum | ... ditto |
| Assist. Paym | ...Richard Cornish | ... ditto |
| | ...Arnold West | ... ditto |
| Chief Engineer | ...George Rock | ...27 April 70 |
| Staff-Surgeon | ...Mathew Barton, M.D, | ...23 April 70 |
| Surgeon | ...Robert Purves | ... ditto |
| | (in lieu of Assist. Surgeon.) | |
| | ...John Ryan | ... ditto |
| Act. Ass. Surg. | ...William V.R. Heugh | ... ditto |
| Assist. Clerk | ...Henry H. Mothersole | ...27 April 70 |
| Engineer | ...William C. Moreton | ... ditto |
| | ...Peter Baldwin | ... ditto |
| | ...George H. Barnes | ... ditto |
| | ...John H. Willis | ... ditto |
| Sub-Lieuts. | ...Edward P. Hume | ...30 April 70 |
| | ...Lewis Gordon | ... ditto |
| | ...Herbert F. Murray | ... ditto |
| | ...Douglas E. D. Curry | ... ditto |
| | ...Alexander K. B. Granville... | ... ditto |
| | ...Arthur O. R. B. Ternan | ... 6 May 70 |
| | ...Charles E. Goldsmith | ...30 April 70 |
| | ...Arthur G. Tregaskis | ...23 April 70 |
| | ...George W. Trevor | ...30 April 70 |
| Nav. Sub-Lieut | ...Leonard G. E Childers | ... ditto |
| Midshipman | ...William S Taylor | ... ditto |
| | ...Allan C. T. Mann | ... ditto |
| | ...Hon. Arthur T. N. Baring... | ... ditto |
| | ...Henry W. Gordon | ... ditto |
| | ...Robert C. Mayne | ...13 May 70 |
| | ...Alfred A Ashington | ... 6 May 70 |
| | ...Hon. William R. Herbert | ...13 May 70 |
| | ...Edward F. Goodfellow | ...30 April 70 |
| | ...Edmund D. Ryder | ... ditto |
| | ...George P. Gardiner | ...27 April 70 |
| Assist. Eng., 1 Cl. | ...Frederick J. Bacon | ... ditto |
| | ...Thomas W. Curtis | ... ditto |
| | ...Alfred Parkis | ... ditto |
| Ass Engr. 2 Cl. | ...James May | ...23 April 70 |
| Gunner, 2 Cl. | ...Robert Davie | ... ditto |
| Boatswain, 2 Cl. | ...Charles Dyer | ... ditto |
| Carpenter, 2 Cl. | ...Alfred W. Glanville | ... ditto |
| Assist. Clerk | | |

A description of the vessel, written at the time of her trial trip in March, will no doubt interest all our readers:—

The Captain, commanded by H. T. Burgoyne, V.C., twin-screw ironclad, designed and built by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, on Captain Cowper Coles' turret principle, is named after the old Captain, 74 guns, which was commanded by Nelson, at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797, from which he boarded and took the San Joseph, 112 guns, and the Nicholas, 84 guns.

The old Captain was what was called a 74 gun 24 pounder ship of 1880 tons burden, carrying four 32-pounder carronades on the upper deck, the rest of her guns being 24, 18, and 9-pounders; whilst the Captain of to-day carries only 6 guns, four of which are 600-pounders, weighing 25 tons each, from which its may be gathered that one of her 600-lbs. shot weighs as much as one broadside thrown by the old Captain; in number of men, however, the old ship had the advantage, her complement being 674 against the new Captain's 500 men.

In April, 1866, the Admiralty having submitted the names of seven ship-building firms to Captain Coles, that gentleman selected Messrs. Laird Brothers, and in conjuction with them prepared the drawings, which were approved by the Admiralty, for a sea-going turret cruiser, showing the application of his invention to this class of vessel, and after these designs the new Captain has been constructed, the contract having been signed in February 1867.

The vessel is built in five water-tight compartments, each turret, of which there are two, having a compartment to itself, containing its engine, magazine, and shot and shell complete. The hull itself is plated with 7 inches of armoury on a 12-inch backing of East Indian teak, and an inner skin of ½-inch iron; for about 40 ft. abreast of each turret the armour plating is 8 inches thick. The main deck is also protected, having a plating of 1-inch and 1½-inch iron, covered with 6-inch oak planking.

The turrets, the most important part of the vessel, measure 27 ft. in diameter externally, 22 ft. 6 in. internally, and are plated with thicknesse of 9 and 10 inches iron. These turrets will each carry two 600 pounder 25-ton guns, and the armament will be completed by two 7-inch 6½-ton chase guns, mounted respectively in the poop and forecastle. The turret guns are mounted on iron carriages and slides made on Captain Coles' plan, with the addition of Col. Clerk's Hydraulic Compressor. The slides, which are also of iron, on the lowering and raising system invented by Captain Coles for giving extreme elevation, with a minimum porthole, were constructed by Messrs Laird Brothers, and are worked by a neat arrangement of two hydraulic rams.

The turrets are supported by a strong girder on the lower deck, and revolve on a series of rollers, being kept in position by a solid wrought iron central spindle, securely fixed in the lower deck, and passing down to the orlop-deck; both steam and hand gear are fitted to the turrets, the former can be worked either by the captain of the turret when taking aim, or by a lever on the orlop-deck, the turret making a complete revolution in half a minute, thus enabling the guns to be brought to bear with great rapidity, or the port turned away from the enemy's fire when loading.

A spar or upper deck 24 feet broad connects the poop and forecastle, so that the whole of the ropes are worked, boats stowed, anchors catted and fished, and all work connected with navigating and sailing the ship carried on upon this deck without in any way interfering with the working and fighting of the turrets.

She is fully rigged with Captain Coles' tripod masts, spreading a large area of canvas, 33,000 square feet under all plain sail, being as much as any first-rate three-decker. The ship's company and general accommodation is on the lower deck, very similar to that of an old frigate, with the exception of the captain's cabin and those of the superior officers, which are under the poop. The forecastle is utilised for working the cables, sick-bay, seamen's berths, store-places, &c., and all has the appearance of good ventilation and great comfort. She has a roomy pilot-house coming above the spar deck, from which a good view is obtained, so that the ship can be conned from it and taken into very close action, the fighting-wheel being underneath it, and there being a complete system for communicating orders to all parts of the ship both from the pilot-house and bridge by means of Messrs. Weir and Co.'s Patent Atmospheric Telegraph tubes.

In addition to her heavy gun armament the Captain is armed with a formidable wrought-iron stem, which does not, however, attain the proportions of a "beak," although it is prolonged quite far enough to do effective service. In place of the hinged bulwarks that were fitted to previously built turret ships, the Captain has simple iron stanchions with ridge ropes which are allowed to fall into a gutter on the main deck on going into action. On the upper deck, however, there are standing bulwarks where the hammocks are stowed, making a rampart for riflemen; and on this deck also are rocket tubes fitted with Commander Fisher's stands.

The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length over all 335 ft.; between perpendiculars, 320 ft.; breadth extreme, 53 ft. 3 in.; tonnage, 4,272 tons. The engines are two separate pairs of 900 collective horse power, driving twin screws, and will work up to 5,400 indicated horse power. They are double trunk engines, each pair driving a separate two-bladed screw propeller 17 ft. in diameter.

We append an interesting document—

AN OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE CAPTAIN AND THE MONARCH.

1. As to the performance of the ships in a seaway in respect to their peculiar forms in comparison with each other.—Both ships are very easy in a seaway, and can use their guns in any sea equal to that met with during the cruise, in which the force of wind varied from 5 to 8, in fact, in any sea in which an action is likely to be fought.

2. As to whether they rise to the sea in a satisfactory manner to the sea.—They both rise in a satisfactory manner to the sea.

3. As to whether, from want of rising to the sea, they are wet or otherwise.—Monarch is dry on upper deck. Captain's low freeboard is often wet, though without inconveniencing anything. Her hurricane deck is dry.

4. As to the capabilities of the respective ships for fighting their guns, in which is involved the general question of high and low freeboard, particular care being taken to watch the effect of a sea combined with force of double-reefed topsail breeze on ship with low freeboard, and on which ever, or whether under the above conditions of wind and sea, there would be a liability of the height of wave interfering with the efficiency of the fire of the 12 inch guns in the Captain.—Both ships are capable of fighting their guns in as rough weather as an action would be fought in. The ship of low freeboard has shown no failing on this point, as I have tried her in firing in heavier weather than the double-reefed topsail breeze referred to in their lordships' orders. The forecastles in Monarch and Captain interfere with the most important and best fire, viz., right ahead and low fire. The poop of Captain interferes with the fire astern also. I have not found the height of wave interfere with the efficiency of the fire of the Captain's 12 inch guns in a double-reefed top-sail breeze with corresponding sea; they hit a target (a small cask and flag) distant 1,000 yards to windward, and in a treble-reefed topsail breeze and sea they were dropped 1,000 yards to windward, the sea not interfering in any way.

5. As to the probability or otherwise of the sea entering the bore of the guns and swamping the charges, and otherwise interfering with the efficient working of the guns.—In the practice in the double and treble-reefed topsail breeze above alluded to the Captain reported by signal that she had sustained no inconvenience, and proved the cartridges were not swamped by firing her guns.

6. As to whether the amount of canvas spread is sufficient to enable to ships to cruise under sail.—They are both fit to cruise in squadron under sail alone. With the amount of canvas spread they are bad sailing ships, whilst the masts are so large as to interfere materially with their efficiency as steamers and fighting ships.

7. As to whether they will wear and stay with certainty without assistance.—Neither with certainty although I have hardly had enough experience of the wearing of the Captain. The Monarch is reported as having on one occasion taken three hours to wear, "this occurred since leaving England, this time on 20th May 1870."

8. As to how far the ships are equally affected by single and double screws.—The single screw of the Monarch does not much affect her sailing when placed vertically, but Captain Commerell believes it to have been the cause of her taking so long to wear. The double screws of the Captain materially affect her sailing, particularly as at present they do not revolve when disconnected. In a trial of sailing with the Monarch, with the screw of the latter connected (the Monarch could not disconnect her screw on this occasion), and the two ships consequently on more even terms, the Captain appeared to have the superiority in sailing.

9. A division of guns at quarters is to be exercised daily; and the ships placed broadside to the sea and in other positions with a view of testing whether the heavy guns can be satisfactorily worked or not, and in reporting on this subject full information is to be given as to the state of the sea, force and direction of wind, &c., and as to whether one gun or both could be loose or not.—This has been done with wind of force from 5 to 8, and in the sea caused by a treble-reefed topsail breeze, and no inconvenience found except that the Monarch cannot turn her turret by steam when heeling over nine degrees. The guns can be cast loose and used in any weather, equal to that met with during the cruise, in which the force of wind varied from 5 to 8 or in any weather in which an action would be fought.

10. The rolling of the ships to be accurately recorded by signals several times in the day with the view of ascertaining their steadiness.—The heaviest weather experienced during the cruise on the night of the 29th of May, when the ships of the squadron were under close reefed topsails; during the following day both ships were very steady. In answer to a signal at eleven p.m., 29th May, Captain replied—"Both ships heaves very well, could fight their guns." The following is a comparison of five minutes' simultaneous observations of the rolling of the Minotaur and Captain taken on the 30th of May, viz.:—

| | Minotaur. | Captain. |
|---|---|---|
| Average number of rolls per minute ... | ... 7 8 ... | 9 |
| Mean number of degrees of rolls ... | ... 33 deg. ... | 37 deg. |
| Maximum indication ... | ... 36 deg. ... | 9 deg. |

(Signed) T. M. C. SYMONDS,
Vice Admiral Commanding.

June 4, 1870.

The following are the remarks made by Vice-Admiral Sir R. S. Robinson:—

I have read this report with all the interest and consideration due to everything proceeding from so distinguished an officer as Sir Thomas Symonds. I may observe that all the points of detailed fitting are dependent on construction and design, to which he has adverted, have at once been taken up, and are being attended to. Sir Thomas concludes his remarks on the fighting power of the Captain by saying, "she is a most formidable ship, and could, I believe, by her superior armament, destroy all the broadside ships of the squadron in detail." He has not said expressly the same thing of the Monarch; but, if it may be implied from his remarks, then both these ships have so far fulfilled one of the objects for which they were designed; and the remarks made on the weak points of each ship, with respect to their armament, forecastles, absence of all round fire, exposure to plunging fire, and various other defective details, need not be further considered at present; if it be true that these ships, with all their faults, possess the power attributed to them by Sir Thomas Symonds. The liability to mischief from plunging fire is, no doubt, considerable; it is the weak point of all iron-clads, and probably nothing but an actual sea fight will show how far the precautions taken in both turret ships to deflect this fire or to stop it, by direct armour protection as in the Monarch, are efficacious. Another point of the utmost importance embraced in the design of both of these ships was, that they should, in addition to their fighting powers, be good sea-going cruisers. Here I regret to find that Sir Thomas condemns unreservedly both ships on almost every point that constitutes a sea going cruiser. He says, that both ships are unfit to cruise in squadrons under sail alone; that neither ship could be depended on to tack for wear without steam; that they are bad sailing ships; that neither ship sails commonly well; and that their equipment as cruisers, with reference to masts, sails, rigging, &c., is quite wrong. The only qualities of sea-going cruising which he appears to allow them are easiness, moderate rolling, and good accommodation. I cannot think justice has been done to the qualities of either ship. If the Captain sails better than the Monarch, as Sir Thomas Symonds deduces from the result of one trial, she does not deserve the character the admiral has given of her as a bad sailer and not sailing commonly well. The passages of the Monarch across the Atlantic, the evidence of the captain of the United States ship Plymouth, who accompanied her, the short experience I had of the ship's power under canvas, Captain Commerell's opinions and those of eye-witnesses of the late trials between the turret ships and the Volage and Inconstant point to a very different conclusion. Captain Macomb, of the Plymouth, in a public letter to the Secretary of the Navy, eulogising the qualities of the Monarch, says—"I omitted to mention that, under sail alone, she sails and steers uncommonly well for so large a ship." An eye witness not on board the Monarch, describing a recent trial of the Monarch with the Inconstant, Volage, and Captain, says, that she can carry a "press of sail, beat to windward and perform all evolutions with fresh breezes, both on and off the Inconstant, and actually in chase of the Volage, the latter was obliged to reduce sail to keep ahead of the Monarch, which was under close reefed topsails, and could have carried more sail had it been necessary." The Monarch stays with remarkable certainty, and has not missed stays during the cruise; and though it appears the Captain did so once, it seems a hasty conclusion from such an occurrence to say as Sir Thomas Symonds does that the Captain cannot stay with certainty. Sir Thomas Symonds's opinions coincide with mine as to the Monarch's wearing badly. We expect to devise a satisfactory remedy for this defect. The stowage of both turret ships is hardly noticed by the admiral; it is, however, an important part of the qualities of a sea-going cruiser. The expenditure of coal in the Captain is reported as somewhat extravagant, and the fact that the Captain had to be coaled at sea is a significant commentary on the statement. It has also an important bearing on the qualities of a ship as a sea-going cruiser. Although the reports of the sailing trials and diagrams accompanying Sir Thomas Symonds's first letter of proceedings, dated 4th June, were returned to him for explanation, they are still obscure; the only distinct facts being that the Monarch did not miss stays in any of the trials when other ships did, and that on one occasion when the Monarch's crew was connected, and the Captain's disconnected the latter beat the former in about two hours 170 yards. It appears needless to go through many of Sir Thomas's observations in detail as to the arrangements of each ship. He concurs with me in thinking the turret arrangements of the Captain superior to those of the Monarch, and they will be in a great measure adopted in our new ships. The failure to turn the Monarch's turret when heeling nine degrees is explained by the fact that steam was not taken from the boiler intended to be used for this purpose, but from another boiler in which steam happened to be up, but in which the pressure was insufficient. Some minor details in the admirable report contain errors and mistakes, into which he would not probably have fallen if he had the ship's drawings before him. I do not think that he has given any opinion as to the sufficiency or suitability of the hurricane deck of the Captain, to work the ship thoroughly and effectually under sail. This point requires to be further investigated before it can be decided absolutely. Sir Thomas gives it as his opinion that the low freeboard of the Captain does not in any way inconv

## THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

On Thursday morning Mr. McCulloch made an application to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court, as we have already briefly reported, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue to Mr. J. Moffat, superintendent of police A Division, in charge of the Fort Police Court chowkey, to produce the body of Wittoba Pandoorung, said to be then in Mr. Moffat's custody.

Mr. McCulloch said he applied on an affidavit sworn by Venayek Wittoba, son of Wittoba Pandoorung, which was to the following effect :—(1) on the 5th instant Wittoba Pandoorung was served with a summons under the signature of John Connon, Esq., the Senior Magistrate of Police, calling upon him to attend at the Fort Police Court on Monday the 12th September at eleven o'clock, to answer the complaint made against him by his wife Luxmeebai for neglecting to pay her monthly allowance of Rs. 50.

The Judge—Was he bound to pay that money?

Mr. McCulloch replied that an order had been made against Wittoba to pay a monthly allowance to his wife, and it was alleged that he had failed to obey that order. Thereupon a summons was issued calling upon Wittoba to show cause why he should not pay it, which summons was made returnable on the 12th. Now section 10 of the Police Act, 48 of 1860, was as follows :—"If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife it shall be lawful for a magistrate upon proof thereof to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife at such rate, not exceeding Rs. 50 in the whole, as to the magistrate shall seem reasonable; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order the magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount to be levied in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines, or may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding one month." But the simple fact that the woman came and said Wittoba had not paid the money did not make him liable under section 10. He was required therefore to show cause, and the affidavit stated that "a writ of summons to show cause was served upon Wittoba Pandoorung in the Fort Police Court whilst there on other business, and afterwards he was called into the Senior Magistrate's Court and Mr. Connon asked him to pay the sum of Rs. 50 then and there or to remain in custody, when Wittoba replied that he would show cause on the day when the summons was returnable (12th September), whereupon Mr. Connon caused him to be seized and kept in custody, where he has been detained up to the present time." Thus it seemed that what had been done was this—Mr. Connon had signed a warrant returnable on the 12th instant, and, on an earlier day, the man being in Court on some other business, Mr. Connon had ordered him to be kept in custody without any hearing of the charge against him. There was no order made by the magistrate, under section 10, committing him to prison, but at present, so far as he was aware, he was simply detained in order that when the 12th came the case should be heard. In the interval he was detained there without a warrant, and Mr. Moffat had no right to keep him in custody without one.

The Judge—He is a resident in Bombay, I presume.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, he is a Government pensioner.

The Judge—When a magistrate remands a prisoner he must sign some warrant to the gaoler, I believe.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, and when the man has not paid a warrant may be issued and then the arrest takes place; but in this case there is no warrant, and so far we say he is certainly not committed to gaol with or without hard labour as if acting under section 10. The magistrate made no order at all, but simply directed the officer in charge of the chowkey to detain him. It does not follow that, because he has neglected to pay the money it is therefore a wilful neglect. It may turn out that the proper way to proceed in this matter is by a *certiorari*, but I am at present instructed that the man is held in custody by Mr. Moffat without any order under the section of the Act referred to. If it turns out that Mr. Moffat has acted under orders we must proceed by a *certiorari*.

The Judge—You go on the broad principle that here a man living within the jurisdiction of the Court is in custody under such circumstances as to require the Court to have him brought up and see under what warrant he is in custody and if he is in legal custody or not?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—Well, you can take a *habeas corpus* returnable as soon as you like, and I shall hear it whenever the man is brought.

At half past three the case again came on.

Superintendent Moffat appeared and produced the writ, which was, he said to the Court, served on him at 2-25 that afternoon. He was in charge of the Fort Police chowkey, which was under the Police Court on the first floor. He could not say whether he had Wittoba Pandoorung there. He had been informed by the Senior Magistrate of Police that Wittoba Pandoorung was now in the County Gaol. He swore that he did not know Wittoba Pandoorung named in the writ. Witness was cautioned by the Judge to be very careful, but he still said he did not know Wittoba Pandoorung named in the writ. He could not say whether he had charge of a prisoner of that name on the previous day. The man was in charge of the magistrate. Witness did not remember the man being brought up before the magistrate. Witness was not in Court whilst the magistrate's proceedings went on. Sometimes remanded prisoners were kept in the chowkey, sometimes they were sent to the County Gaol. He believed Wittoba Pandoorung was remanded that day to the County Goal. The Senior Magistrate told him the man was in the County Gaol about 3-15 that afternoon, just before he came to the High Court. From what he had heard he believed the man had been at the Police Court or about it during that day: he could not say at what time. He had never seen the man to his knowledge. He could not say whether he had been in the Police Court building or chowkey from the 5th instant till that day. He believed he was remanded to gaol that day. The Senior Magistrate sat from 11 A.M.

To Mr. McCulloch—The havildar keeps the key of the chowkey. He is responsible if a man gets out. If a prisoner has been brought before the magistrate the havildar would let him out without asking me. I would let all out if Mr. Connon told me. I don't know names of prisoners. A certain number is reported to me—no names.

To the Court—The chowkey would accommodate thirty prisoners. It is about 4 or 5 P.M. when prisoners are generally sent to the County Gaol. I cannot say it is unusual to send a single prisoner at 2 30 P.M. to the County Gaol from the Police Chowkey. I will fetch the havildar of the chowkey.

Mr. McCulloch then applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* for Wittoba Pandoorung, directed to the Marshal of the County Gaol returnable next day at 11 A.M.

The Judge granted a writ and said notice should be given to the magistrate.

At ten minutes past four o'clock Mr. Moffat again appeared bringing with him

Sumbajee Sittaram, the havildar in charge of the chowkey, who in reply to Mr. McCulloch deposed—I had Wittoba Pandoorung from the 5th to the 8th instant. I got no warrant to detain him. Some are sent with warrants. Some are kept under surveillance. We kept Wittoba Pandoorung from the 5th instant till to-day in the chowkey and to-day he was sent to gaol for fourteen days under a warrant.

To the Court—He was sent about 2-15 or 2-30 P.M. I can't say anything about hearing of an order of this Court to-day. I know nothing about that To-day the magistrate's havildar took him out of the chowkey for the purpose of placing him before the magistrate at about 10-30 A.M. The prisoners are taken before the magistrate as soon as he comes. This man was taken out after other prisoners were taken out. He was sent to gaol at about 2-30 P.M. I have been on my present duty for seven months and have never seen a man taken at that time to gaol; but it depends on the magistrate's order. I was told by the magistrate to keep him in custody till he paid Rs. 50 to his wife—no time was fixed.

The case was called on Friday morning when the gaoler appeared and produced Wittoba Pandoorung, returned the writ and produced a warrant signed by Mr. Connon for his committal to the County Gaol.

The matter had been fixed to come on at 10-45 and it was now past eleven, and Mr. McCulloch had not yet appeared. He was accordingly sent for, but, on his not arriving in Court the Judge asked if any one appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Mayhew—I am requested to watch the case till Mr. McCulloch comes.

The Judge—Well, I will dispose of it in a moment.

Mr. Mayhew—If your Lordship will allow me to take a note.

The Judge—Have you seen the warrant?

Mr. Mayhew—No my Lord, I have not.

The Judge—Well, look at it. It seems to me, as at present advised, to be in correct form under section 26.

Mr. Mayhew (after perusing the warrant)—The only observation that occurs to me on the warrant is this, that it does not in any way appear how the summons which was made returnable on the 12th inst. is connected with the warrant on which the man is lodged in the County Gaol. No doubt the Rs. 50 were to be levied and all the proceedings with regard to which my learned friend Mr. McCulloch was instructed were based on the summons granted by the magistrate on 5th September and made returnable on the 12th, calling upon the man now in gaol to answer the complaint made against him by his wife and show cause why he should not pay to her a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 now overdue for maintenance. That is the only summons apparently which the man was called upon to answer.

The Judge—The question now is, is he in lawful custody?

Mr. Mayhew—But there are circumstances which I think would justify your Lordship in recalling this warrant of distress and sale.

The Judge—Why so?

Mr. Mayhew—There is no date to it, but the only warrant that could possibly be granted after this summons was granted must be upon this summons. I do not know how any warrant could be issued on which this man could be put in gaol in the interim, but this writ seems to imply that some such process has taken place, but how that can be at the present moment I am not able to ascertain.

The Judge—Well, is the present the mode in which to proceed before ascertaining that? The question here is, is this man Wittoba Pandoorung legally in custody or is he illegally in custody? Can I then look to anything more than this return of the *habeas corpus* and the warrant under which he is kept in gaol?

Mr. Mayhew—I apprehend it is within your Lordship's power, as the magistrate is here present, to make such enquiries of him as your Lordship should think fit to clear away the present discrepancy.

The Judge—But, Mr. Mayhew, all I have got to say is whether the man is legally in custody or not, and a warrant is produced which on the face of it appears to be good. If you look to section 26 of Act 48 of 1860 you see as to the levy of fines where a warrant of distress is issued—and it is recited one was issued here—"If before issuing such warrant of distress the magistrate may order the offender to be detained and kept in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognisance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before him on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of making such recognisance; but if before issuing such warrant of distress it shall appear to the magistrate by the admission of the offender or otherwise that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress, and in such case, or if such warrant shall have been issued and upon the return such insufficiency as aforesaid shall be made to appear to the magistrate, he shall by warrant commit the offender to gaol, there to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two months where the amount of fine shall not exceed Rs. 50." Here the man was sent to gaol for 14 days, and that is stated in the warrant; I am not aware it is necessary to set out all the proceedings.

Mr. Mayhew—But the ground, I apprehend, on which your Lordship granted the *habeas corpus* was this, that at the time the application was made the man was not in legal custody at all; and it is a question really at what hour of the day there was any warrant issued, and whether that was before or subsequent to the issuing of the writ.

The Judge—The first writ was issued yesterday, and the man who was said to have charge came and said that Wittoba Pandoorung was no longer in his custody and I issued the present writ; and on the return of that that warrant is produced, and that appears to me strictly in terms of section 26. Whether the proceedings that have led up to that warrant are legal or not might be enquired into a *certiorari*, but on the question whether this man is now in legal custody or not, as at present advised, I do not see that I can entertain any doubt. It is no part of my duty to advise your client.

Mr. Mayhew—My learned friend Mr. McCulloch has charge of the case and is instructed in the matter.

Mr. Connon then said—Although I am perhaps not entitled to address your Lordship in this place, yet if your Lordship will allow me one moment, though I understand I am not called upon to say anything, I ask permission to say that when I signed the warrant committing Wittoba Pandoorung to the County Goal for non-payment of a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 to his wife, I had not the most remote knowledge of any writ of *habeas corpus* having issued from this Court. Had I known, I would not have presumed to send the man to gaol. I kept him in custody for a few days in the hope that he would pay the Rs. 50 to his wife; instead of doing what he has done—but that is his own affair—and I committed him to gaol yesterday morning by half-past ten o'clock, so that when I signed the warrant I am sure your Lordship had not ordered this writ to be issued and I at all events had no knowledge of it. It is impossible that I could have acted with such disrespect to this Court as to sign a warrant of commitment after the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, as is slightly insinuated—I do not suppose it is imagined and it could not have effected your Lordship's mind but if any momentary suspicion has arisen that I have done so, I beg, with the utmost deference, to say I did not, I could not, I have not.

The Judge—In disposing of the application said—I am extremely glad that Mr. Connon has removed the impression that, from the *ex parte* statement made yesterday, certainly did exist in my mind—that the man had been sent to prison after the writ had been served upon Mr. Moffat. It is quite clear now, from Mr. Connon's explanation, that the man was sent to gaol legally under that warrant of arrest before the application was made to this Court or rather before receipt of the writ of *habeas corpus* admittedly was not served until between two and three o'clock. So the only question I have before me is whether this man is legally in custody or whether he is entitled to his liberty. The warrant I have perused, and it appears to me to comply in form with the requirements of section 26 of the second Police Act, Act 48 of 1860; and, the warrant appearing to me to be good, this man must be remanded back to gaol to serve out his fourteen days—a lenient sentence which might, by the way, legally have been two months. He must remain there until the expiration of his term of imprisonment, and until he pays that which he was ordered to do, namely, Rs. 50 for the support of his wife. The gaoler will now take back this prisoner to the County Gaol.

## BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

### FIRST DAY: SATURDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GREEN.)

THE fourth Criminal Sessions for 1870 opened this morning, when the following cases were disposed of before a common jury. (Some inconvenience was caused to the Court by the witnesses not being in attendance, and his Lordship after calling one European constable said he would fail to bring to the notice of his superiors what was a gross neglect of duty.)

THEFT.—Balia Narayen and Bhau Babajee were placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a gold necklace and some clothes. They were found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.—Mundoo Abdoola pleaded guilty to having committed theft in a building used as a human dwelling and as sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Alumsha Miraki, for causing grievous hurt to a lascar named Zoomansha Meerac Beg, was found guilty and sent to prison for two years' hard labour.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Succarsin Mahadeo was found guilty of house-breaking by night in order to commit theft. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT.—Sheva Witto, for having, as a servant, stolen property in possession of his master, was found guilty and ordered to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions then adjourned until Monday morning.

## A PRETTY SCANDAL.

WE fear the standard of morality among isolated European residents in frontier districts is not very high. In Cachar and Sylhet for instance there is scarcely a tea-garden at which the assistant in charge, if a bachelor, has not found a temporary connection with some Munipuri woman. At this fact, if it stood alone, we should not greatly wonder, nor should we think it matter calling for public comment. But we learn that an unholy system of traffic has sprung up, by which Munipuri girls, just arrived at puberty and fair-skinned like all their race, are actually sold outright to Europeans by their bringers-up, to be abandoned by their masters in a few years for fresh purchases. We also hear that there is scarcely a bazaar in which children, so fair as to appear almost pure European, are not seen running about in a state of half savagery—a scandal to public morals and a disgrace to our national humanity. An orphanage for these poor waifs of vice should be established, or some other refuge provided. Public opinion let in on the system may perhaps do some good.—*Pioneer.*

## CHARGES AGAINST THE LATE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, INDUS CANALS.

WE are given to understand that the Local (Punjab) Government have ordered the prosecution of Mr. D. Kirwan, late Executive Engineer of the Indus Canals, on certain charges brought against him by Captain Sandeman, Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazee Khan District. Mr. Boyle, barrister-at-law, Lahore, was deputed by Government to examine the evidence adduced by the prosecutor in the case, and make a report thereon. Mr. H. Plowden, Government advocate, has been directed to conduct the preliminary prosecution. We have not the smallest sympathy with the accused whose guilt or innocence must now be legally established, but is it true that the inquiry preliminary to commitment is to be presided over by Captain Sandeman, notwithstanding the strongest protest from the accused on the grounds that Captain Sandeman is not only virtually the prosecutor, but that he has been notoriously on the worst of terms with the accused? We can scarcely credit it. We do not expect strict adherence to forms of law and procedure on the frontier, but if reports be true, the irregularities committed in the case under notice have exceeded all excusable bounds. One of these irregularities is said to be the searching of the mail bags and the abstracting of the accused's letter therefrom to be used as evidence against him! We refrain from further remarks at present. The case must come before the Chief Court in due course, as the accused has refused, we are told, to make any defence whatever before Captain Sandeman. We promise our readers a full report of the trials.—*Indian Public Opinion*, September 6.

## FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 4th to 10th September 1870.

| | | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Colaba. | | Mazagon. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. | In. | Cts. |
| Sept. | 4 Sunday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 5 Monday | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ,, | 6 Tuesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 7 Wednesday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 8 Thursday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 9 Friday | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 10 Saturday | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 9 |
| For the week | | 0 | 24 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11 |
| Previously registered | | 64 | 68 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 49 | 55 | 33* |
| Total fall | | 64 | 92 | 56 | 57 | 54 | 54 | 55 | 44 |

* This is the correct figure. In the last two statements the amount previously registered was understated by 1 in. 45 cents.

## THE WAR.

### THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA AND THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

AMONG the French who fell into the hands of the Prussians after the Battle of Woerth were two correspondents of the Paris press, M. Henri Chabrillart of the *Figaro*, and M. Cardon of the *Gaulois*. Each of these gentlemen has published an account of his adventures. At Soulz they were brought into the presence of the Crown Prince, and the interview is thus described by M. Chabrillart:—

"I confess I am very much embarrassed. If I draw a flattering portrait of the Prince it will be said that I am sold to the Prussians; if I draw an unfavourable picture of him to gratify any malevolent passion I shall be guilty of injustice and falsehood. I am a reporter, which means a kind of photographer. I shall therefore simply and truly state what I saw and what was said. Those who may be dissatisfied with my account must deal with the Prince themselves. It is not my fault that he is human. Would to Heaven that all Germans were like him; but, unfortunately, it is not so. Prince Frederick William, heir to the Crown of Prussia, is a man of tall stature, thin, with a calm and placid countenance, but in the curve of his aquiline nose and his dilating nostrils there are evidences of energy, while the rapidity of his glance convinces you of his decision. A full fair beard softens the somewhat stern expression of his features. He has great simplicity of manner, and affects rather a kind of *bourgeois* style of speaking, thinking, and general behaviour. He was dressed in a black tunic with red collar and facings, without any embroidery or gold braid, upon the shoulder a small epaulet to indicate his rank, but no other distinguishing ornament. He wore a small black cap bordered with red, and the whole uniform was severely simple. He speaks French with great purity, without foreign accent beyond a slight German intonation and occasional hesitation at certain words. 'Do you speak German, Sir?' said he to me. 'No, Prince, not sufficiently.' 'I am sorry for it, as otherwise you would have heard in what manner our troops speak of yours, and in what esteem they hold them.' 'I thank you very much for that opinion.' 'Oh it is quite deserved. We have all admired the tenacity and the courage which have been evinced by even the humblest of your soldiers.' Then, with much delicate consideration, and almost making excuses for mentioning the facts to us, he told us that they had taken between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns, six mitrailleuses, and two eagles. 'Among the prisoners,' said he, 'is General Raoult. I went this morning to see him at Reichshofen, where he lies wounded, his hip and thigh being broken; I fear that he is now dying. He is a brave officer, and he has given me some addresses in Paris to which he wishes letters to be sent.' 'But Prince,' I observed, 'the other prisoners also have families.' 'I have thought of that. I have had them supplied with writing materials; the letters will be sent unsealed to our Consul at Geneva, who will forward them to France.' 'Prince, we thank you on behalf of the mothers whose grief you are about to assuage.' 'I do not like war, gentlemen. If I should reign I would never make it. Now, despite my love of peace, this is the third campaign that I have been compelled to make. I went over the battlefield yesterday. It was frightful. If it only depended upon myself this war would end here. It is your Ministers and the Emperor who would have it, it was not we who wanted it. And yet the Emperor has been very good to me and very kind to my wife. The last time that I saw him was at the Tuileries on the 12th of January, when he said to me, "You know that I have found a new Minister." That was this M. Ollivier who now makes this war against us.' 'It is terrible, indeed; and I think your artillery is very formidable.' 'No Sir, it is not superior to yours, but we make different use of it from what you do, placing it more freely with the advanced posts. Your aim is very good—too good, indeed; for we have lost, I think, more men than you have. I have regiments which have lost 29 or 30 officers. But we have taken prisoners, and that restores our advantage.' 'An enormous advantage, for you know well what you had before you yesterday.' 'Nearly 40,000 men, the Corps of Marshal Macmahon, and a division of the 7th Corps. I did not intend to attack, wishing only to make a reconnaisance in force, but one is not always able to put an end to a fight when once it has begun. It was fortunate for us on the whole, as he would doubtless have received reinforcements, and we should have had still harder work next day.' 'Prince, it seems to me that you are very well informed concerning our army.' 'One must be so,' said he smiling. 'But,' said I, 'wilfully committing an error, 'it was your entire army which was engaged, 250,000 men at least.' 'Not so many—180,000 men. They all fought well, but if the Bavarians had marched as well as their men we should have had it all over by noon instead of fighting until after 6 o'clock. I should not give battle to your army unless I was superior in number—otherwise I would prefer to retire.' 'You have one great advantage, Prince, in the precision of the movements of your troops, from the tower of Worth we admired, though with the grief caused by witnessing your success, the two flanking movements which you affected upon our position.' 'The hills of Freischweller are real fortifications, and I did not care to attack them directly. By turning them I lost fewer men.' 'We are very much obliged Prince, for the few minutes you have been pleased to devote to us, but we do not see with you the Duke of Coburg, whom we desire to thank, for it was he who saved us yesterday, and, notwithstanding his many anxieties, he has not forgotten the promise which he made to speak to you about us.' 'I will perform your commission.' 'We now ask that we may be taken back to the advanced posts.' 'I see no objection;' and then, having courteously saluted us, he withdrew."

M. Emile Cardon gives a briefer account of the interview, in which he confirms the chief points in M. Chabrillart's statement. Both gentlemen were subsequently taken to the rear and conveyed under escort through Germany to Baden, where they were released, and whence they subsequently proceeded to Paris.

### "FROM LIVELY TO SEVERE."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard*, writing from Paris on 18th August, gives the following picture of the Paris of the present as compared with Paris in its usual aspect:—

"The works of the fortifications are going bravely on, Ravelins and covered ways have been constructed before most of the gates. There is a redoubt before one or two of them—and the roads are now all cut, and in many places the guns are already peeping through the embrasures. A few persons think that a battle under the walls of Paris is probable—I don't think so; but if the tide of war were to be rolled back to the walls, I shall have the satisfaction of being in a position to view and report it.

"The aspect of Paris under the action of the war excitement is very strange and striking. The change from the appearance it bears in halcyon days of gaiety is as great as when the fairy wand is in pantomime, and a desolate plain succeeds to a hall of dazzling delight. The transformation is more than surprising—it is absolutely phenomenal. We shall leave aside the palpable alteration in the habits and modes of thought of the people. You know as well as I do that their customary cheerfulness has sobered down; that they have become more distrustful of 'glorious news;' that they are less inclined to be communicative to strangers—in a word, and a French one, they are less expansive. To-day, for instance, we have the news of important successes, but there is no bravery of bunting on the outer walls. After the terrible deceit of the 15th, the Parisian is slow to give credence to the tales of victory until they are duly authorised and confirmed. But to any body accustomed to see the gayest of all gay capitals in its humour of revel, I repeat, the outward signs and tokens are new at the time. The recognised uniform, generally such a feature at Paris, *brille par son absence*. On the Palace of the Tuileries and of Prince Napoleon, it is true, we have sentinels as of yore, but the corpulent National Guardsman has taken the place of the bronzed and bearded veteran of *the* Guard, and close by the Arch of Triumph, in the Place du Carousel, a civil Lancer or an ill-trained Rosinante fronts a cuirassier on a well-broken charger. The city is militarily occupied less by regular soldiers, who thirst to be at the frontier than by amateur soldiers, who look fierce, even to the brushing backward of their eyebrows, but would prefer to be playing dominoes in a corner of their favourite *café* to walking up and down a narrow beat *pour la patrie*, I warrant. Still the uniform of a kind is the only wear now. It is not, as in Louis Philippe's time. Even the National Guard is respectable, and the National Guards are respected as they have not been since 1848, for one of these days the citizens may have to fight, and the risk of life like death itself, lends majesty even to the grotesque. We do not grin as the dead clown is carried by. But though the uniform is so much in favour, the uniforms of a kind that one sees are not such as would turn Poole, the tailor, green with envy. The sailors are at the exterior forts, and such regiments of the line as we have are busy drilling for work at the front, but fighting costumes on street and Boulevard are as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa. There are our old friends of song, the *pompiers*, not merely from Nanterre, but from the entire department of the Seine and from Orleans. Some of them carry the notorious helmet of coloured caricature, others are clad in a sort of imitation of artillery uniform, and some in coarse serviceable blouse, with leathern belts. They are dusty, and do not keep the cadence step; they are, perhaps, fair game for the satirist, but behind this after all there is a fine patriotism. These heavy fellows, who gape at the high houses of the capital, and who stroll about in their inquisitive, rustic way, might fight well on occasion, as well as the men immortalised on the canvas by Vernet, who achieved the grand defence of 1814. Then we have the peculiar dress of the ambulance corps, and the varieties of apparel (for the most part neat, and not gaudy) assumed by the partisans who are being recruited, and the boys of the Mobile in their baggy, blue turn-up; and altogether Paris, though lonely enough, presents much contrast of dresses that are not civil and yet not quite military. In fact at the moment, it is well worth a visit by the tourist, who will not be desolate if he finds the best of the theatres shut, or feel inclined to suicide because he cannot change his notes into handy gold at par, and must receive thick cartwheel-pieces of silver in exchange for his handy gold. On the walls every where there are placards from head-quarters, and warlike proclamations, beside appeals for aid on behalf of the society for the succour of the wounded, and calls for men and subscriptions for the various volunteer companies that are flocking to the defence of the country. On the whole the change is not an unhealthy one, nor does it lack an element of the picturesque, even though the reverse of lively."

### A COLONEL OF ZOUAVES TELLS HIS STORY.

THE official returns of the casualties in the corps of Macmahon and Frossard had on Aug. 14 not yet been published. But hundreds of families in Paris were mourning the loss of relatives who fell in the murderous engagements on the Saar or the Saurbach. The colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, M. Alfred Bocher, bewailed the loss of his regiment in an affecting letter, which the *Soir* was permitted to publish. We subjoin it:—

"Saverne, August 7.

"Let us thank God! He has preserved me from the most terrible dangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter. It seems a miracle that I am still alive, without a scratch and in perfect health. But my heart is broken—overwhelmed with grief. My poor officers! my poor soldiers! I dare not tell you how many I have lost; it would grieve you too much. Later you will know the names of those you knew and loved, and never will see again. Gallant fellows! they fought like lions—like heroes. Out of 65 officers, 47 killed, wounded, or missing. At 7 in the morning they were full of life and ardour; they were all killed by two in the afternoon. My unfortunate Lieut. Colonel, Desbortes, was wounded by my side by a bullet in the belly, discharged at a few yards' distance. I was able to squeeze his hand as he was carried off. He will probably have died by this time in a Prussian ambulance. Two of the *chefs de bataillon* were shot dead, the third dead or a prisoner. Saint Sauveur was wounded so badly that there is very little hope. It was all I could do to have him taken to an ambulance. A bullet went through his chest; he behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot stone dead. I have five captains here with me, out of thirty. All the others are in heaven. All my adjutants, most of my sergeant-majors, have shared the same fate. Of the pioneers—better and more gallant men never breathed—five are left. Two who were left with the baggage have been either sabred or taken. My horses must also have been captured. My poor black charger was killed under General Saureur, to whom I had lent him—his horse had been killed early in the action. Out of all I had there remains to me the clothes I wear, and seventy francs in my pocket. All my baggage, and that of the marshal, has been taken. But I don't care about that. I can't help crying inwardly when I think of all those whom we have lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000, who surrounded us on all sides. General Calom killed; Bataille de Vogue, killed; Alfred de Gramont (the duke's brother) has lost his arm. The other corps have suffered almost as much as my own. Marshal Macmahon behaved spendidly. He did all that man could do. But he had not men enough; he was unable to cope with 100,000 men with three times more artillery than we had. Nevertheless, we must have inflicted heavy loss on the enemy—that is doubtless the reason why we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case the disaster would have been fearful. It is bad enough as it is. The battle began at half-past seven, after a night of pouring rain, which we had to stand without tents or fire, lying down in the mud. On the previous day we had marched 70 kilometres (43½ miles). From the battle-field to Saverne there are at least 36 kilometres (22½ miles.) We got over them during the night pell-mell, withouth stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to forced inaction. I have but 500 or 600 Zouaves about me, without knapsacks, tents, clothes, or food. But they have their arms, and do not complain. Without officers and non-commissioned officers they cannot be sent into action. It is probable we shall be sent to Strasburg to reform. The regimental chest and accounts have all been taken. The whole regiment has to be reorganised. If they do not make me a general, they will probably leave me alone for a little time with what men I have left."

### THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on August 13, gives the following information regarding the preparations of Paris to receive the enemy. "To most persons the fortifications of Paris are simply a radius of distance proposed for the measuring of cab fares, like that 'four miles from Charing-cross which is found to be so elastic on your side. The defences of this city, however, have a real existence even now; and by the time the Prussians come to hand they will have become very substantial indeed. The *enceinte* is fixed, by the law of April 1841, at 38 kilomètres. In that circuit there are 98 bastions, and more than 100 gates. Seventeen forts protect the rampart; of these the armament is said to be almost complete; but the subterranean telegraphs that should link them all together are not yet finished. For some days past the Seine has been dammed up at several points, leaving only the smallest space by which the water could get through. At a few moments' notice these passages would be blocked, and the river, swelling rapidly, would be forced into the ditches of the works. Three great gates only will be open when the 12,000 diggers now employed by night and day have completed their task—those of Bercy, Italie, and Orleans, each protected by massive works, and approached or quitted only by drawbridges. All the postern gates, which have been mere names and jests hitherto, will be solidly built up within a few hours; the ditches are already cut in front of them. Paris will be an island very shortly. The cannon are all ready. They are twelve-pounders, from the foundries of Strasburg or Toulouse. Each bastion will receive eight or ten. It is not in any way concealed, however, that these pieces are mostly very old. Dates of the First Empire, as I hear, may be found among them. But the gates, and the more salient parts, will be provided with more modern armament. Sixteen hundred is the total number of guns to be mounted on the *enceinte* and the outlying forts."

### GENERAL TROCHU.

AT the sitting of the Corps Législatif on Thursday, Aug 18, the Minister of War made the following statement:—

"An event has occurred which may seem to you to be of some gravity, but which is really very simple in its nature—it is the nomination of General Trochu as Governor of Paris. You are all aware that we could not afford to lose time, and that it is important to place Paris in a state of defence—not that we have any cause to fear the arrival of the enemy between this and to-morrow, but it was necessary to place at the head of the defences of the capital a resolute and energetic man. I had appointed General Trochu to the command of a *corps d'armée*, but I have recalled him from the Camp of Chalons. That is the sole reason for the appointment. A despatch informs us that the dragoons and infantry soldiers of the Prussian army made a reconnaissance in the neighbood of Schelestadt. The peasants hastened to meet them, and killed ten of the dragoons, besides making some prisoners. The failure of the Prussian movement is proved by the circumstance that the official Prussian *Gazette* simply mentions the fact of the battle, and if they had gained the slightest advantage it would certainly have been paraded as a triumph. Without being able to give you extremely good news, we can tell you that the Prussians have experienced such losses that they have demanded an armistice in order to bury their dead and remove their wounded. The accounts I have received from St. Mihiel inform me that the corps of General Steinmetz has not been able to effect a junction with the Crown Prince."

### THE MARSEILLAISE.

THE "Marseillaise" continues to be a complete puzzle. No theatrical bill is complete without it, and it is sung everywhere. When the restrictions against it were removed, and it was held to be a loyal song, it could scarcely have been expected that it would assume the form of a dramatic spectacle, in which the heart-stirring words and strains are made more forcible by all that can appeal to the eye. It is sung everywhere, and the Administration—it is to be assumed—approves of it; yet, when a tumultuous crowd of singers are grouped upon a stage, are made up to resemble the heroes of barricades, are armed with pikes, and spears, and flash swords, and bandy fierce looks, the lesson taught is surely peculiar. Theresa, who is advertised to sing it every night at the Gaieté, was prevented appearing last night; but the rest of the company "obliged" with a fervour and ferocity which made one quite uncomfortable. There was some excitement among the audience, but not much, and the burden of the song was scarcely joined in. Can it be that its constant repetition has wearied its fickle hearers? No human being could live up to the blood-heat this song implies, and as "violent delights have violent ends" it will perhaps turn out that a people may be surfeited even with the "Marseillaise."—*Daily News*, Aug. 20.

### A DARING OFFICER.

AN interesting incident of bravery is related by a correspondent of the *Carlsruher Zeitung*. A company of the 95th Regiment and a train of pioneers of the 11th battalion, the latter armed with their short needle-guns, were stationed in a hop-field. The lieutenant in command is described as a man of uncommon daring. Towards their post moved at a deliberate pace a splendid regiment of French Cuirassiers. Our men took the advancing party for Bavarians; but the French words of command being heard at the distance of fifty paces, all doubts were dissipated. It seemed madness for a handful of infantry soldiers to make a stand against the serried ranks of these stately horsemen. The troops, therefore, turned, and were on the point of scampering away. The Lieutenant of the pioneers stopped, however, and called out, "My boys, will you leave me alone?" The brave fellows at once held their ground, and with their rapid firing wiped away the regiment. Those who attempted to escape were shot down by others of our troops. Two hundred, amongst them the Colonel and some officers, were made prisoners.

### TREACHERY ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

I AM reluctant to repeat the tales of savagery which one is continually hearing. All we can hope is that they are exceptional; but really the French seem to have a few ruffians among them whose conduct they would do well to repudiate. A wounded Prussian officer tells a story to this effect. He says—"I went forward with my soldiers—tirailleurs—when we heard the cry of '*Grace!*' and ceased firing. A company of French troops advanced, holding their Chassepots high, and making signs of surrender. When within speaking distance, I cried '*A bas les armes,*' and a rain of bullets was the answer." The narrator adds that the act of treachery was punished with unsparing rigour, scarcely a Frenchman of the company being left alive.—*Berlin Letter*, August 14.—*Daily Telegraph.*

### GENERAL COLSON'S DEATH.

THE story goes that the much-lamented and gallant General Colson, chief of Macmahon's Staff, who was killed at Woerth, fell by his own hand. It is said that the Marshal had desired him to explore a wood in which he thought the enemy might lurk, and that Colson, having reasons of his own for thinking the wood unoccupied, neglected to do so. In the engagement a heavy fire was poured upon the French from that very spot, and Macmahon reproachfully called the General's attention to the fact. It is related that Colson shot himself with his pistol, but I do not vouch for the truth of the story.—*Paris Letter*, Aug. 14.

### A COWARDLY ASSASSIN.

YESTERDAY a shocking event occurred in a railway train carrying prisoners from the Rhine to one of the Eastern fortresses. In a van, containing some 20 prisoners and a Prussian private, acting as guard, the latter was murdered while asleep. The crime, being perpetrated while the train was in motion, was discovered only on its stopping at Wittenberg, and easily traced to a ferocious Zouave, who, it appeared, had stabbed the victim without the participation of his fellow-prisoners. The murderer was brought before a court-martial and immediately shot.—*Berlin Letter*, August 10.

## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE coalescence of General Trochu with the Extreme Left can only be accounted for by the supposition that he did not think it right to deprive Paris of his military talents; or else he would rather favour the restoration of the Orleans family, which his present colleagues would never hear of. The extreme views which he entertains on all political topics will probably render the undoubted abilities of M. Favre as Foreign Minister almost valueless. But he may perhaps persuade the Spanish republicans that a real danger threatens the principles of the revolution throughout Europe, in the military despotism of Prussia, and if they could get the upperhand at Madrid, they might send troops to fight by the side of the French.

Crémieux, although also of extreme views, is a well-known lawyer, and the portfolio of justice seems not out of place in his hands, unless exception be taken to his great age.

So with Jules Simon, no objection could be made to his appointment as Minister of Public Instruction (who indeed is more worthy of the post?), if his exertions could be confined to his own department, but he is quite extravagant in general politics. A late scene in the *Législatif* seems to English minds to place the learned professor and author of moral treatises in a very fantastic *pose*. We read "M. Jules Simon advanced, and, uttering words which did not reach the reporters, opened his waistcoat and thumped his breast in front of the Ministerial bench." Fancy our Mr. Kempson in a moment of political excitement thus disarranging his dress, and performing a fantasia on his shirt front. Forbid it departmental propriety!

General Le Flo has an Algerian reputation. He took an active part in the Republic after the close of 1